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DEPUTIES DECLARE GREECE A REPUBLIC; GEORGE II DEPOSED

Assembly's Decision Has Yet to Be Confirmed by Plebiscite—Royals Scorn Action

Prime Minister Appeals to Parliament for Generous Treatment for the Royal Family

By Special Cable

ATHENS, March 26—Greece, after an immense struggle, has declared itself a Republic. Shoots of joy resound in the streets and festivals have been decreed to continue for three days. In solemnly deposing King George II, the deputies demanded the expatriation of all members of the royal family, but Alexander Papantoniou, the Premier, refused, declaring the Republic should treat them generously and thus give proof of its magnanimity.

The decision of the Assembly has to be confirmed by popular verdict. It is regarded here as the beginning of fresh difficulties. The Royalists are determined to miss no chance to strangle the Republican move. The Royalist paper scorns the Assembly's action.

Mr. Papantoniou told the correspondents of the Monitor yesterday that General Metaxas would return and most probably accept the fait accompli.

In no other European state, perhaps, has post-war politics involved so bewildering a succession of dramatic shifts and changes as in Greece. Difficulties began with King Constantine, who, as a result of his pro-German sympathies, kept Greeks neutral during the first half of the war. Then came the German thrust to Constantinople. Eleutherios Venizelos, who bitterly opposed his pro-German king, took advantage of this crisis, fled to Saloniki and set up a provisional government there under the protection of the Allies. This, in 1917, led to the flight of Constantine—a flight expedited, doubtless, by the power of the Allied nations. Mr. Venizelos, immediately, returned to Athens at the head of the Government.

Mr. Venizelos Returns

At the Peace Conference, Mr. Venizelos won notable victories for Greece. But complications at home weakened his position. The young King passed on, and, over night, the Royalists made themselves heard in demanding the return of Constantine. Late in 1920 there was an election, the issue of which was largely fought on the question of Constantine's return. Mr. Venizelos was badly defeated. Constantine returned to Greece, and began his ill-fated campaign against the Turks. On Sept. 27, 1922, Constantine again abdicated, this time in favor of his oldest son, George. Mr. Venizelos was asked to return to Athens. He refused repeatedly.

Finally, late in 1923, after King George, because of the growing anti-dynastic sentiment, was obliged to leave Athens, Mr. Venizelos did return. He formed a Cabinet early in January, 1924, but he was obliged to resign in February and Mr. Kafandaris formed a government. In March the government was forced out of office and a cabinet determined to establish a republic was formed.

Whether or not the Greek people will support the overthrow of the Glücksburg dynasty and the establishment of a republic remains an unanswered question, despite the fact that the Assembly has already decreed the republic into being. There has been a singular unwillingness on the part of many republican leaders to submit the matter to popular referendum. It was to bring about such a referendum that Mr. Venizelos returned to Athens in December. Sooner or later, doubtless, such a vote will have to be taken. Until then, Greece will remain a nominal republic.

CUTTER FIRES ON RUMRUNNERS; FOUR CAPTURED; DRY FLEET OF 65 ARMED VESSELS ANNOUNCED

Coast Guard Craft Captures Pacific After Ten Shots Are Sent Across Bows

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 26—When a prize crew on a captured rumrunner, the Pacific, came into this port late yesterday with the Virginian and a speed boat designated "172 J," it became known that the coast guard cutter Seminole had made the original capture of the Pacific while on station off Montauk Point Saturday and for the first time probably since the War of 1812 powder and shot were used in earnest for something more serious than salutes and target practice in Long Island Sound. A fourth vessel, the speed launch, K-610, is also held.

It is said that the exploits of rumrunners in landing liquors along the Connecticut shore east of here taken from vessels off Block Island, had become so bold that the cutters Manhattan, Seneca and Seminole were assigned to stations off Montauk Point.

On Saturday the Manhattan and Seneca were at New York, and the Seminole alone was on patrol. In the afternoon a launch was seen in the sound which appeared to be trying to reach the open sea. A blank shot failed to make the stranger heave-to and 10 shots were fired from the cutter which sent up spray around the launch. The latter obeyed a signal and came alongside of the Seminole.

Several machine guns and a prize crew were placed on the launch which proved to be the Pacific.

The Seminole with several prisoners in her brig came into the harbor leaving the Pacific on patrol. The latter, Monday night, fell in with the Virginian which surrendered after one shot had been fired across the bows.

Later the "172 J" was captured without necessity of a shot, and both prizes were brought in here. Some members of the crew have been permitted to go ashore, but the Virginian and "172 J" have been handed over to the port authorities. Several men of the Pacific who are held in the brig will be taken to New York for arraignment.

The Pacific has returned to patrol duty and the coast guard cutters have again taken up their task of watching the rum fleet which frequently appears off Block Island and Montauk Point.

Deposed Greek Ruler



Underwood

George II, King of the Hellenes
The End of the Glücksburg Dynasty Has Been Proclaimed by the National Assembly in Athens, but the Decision Has Yet to Be Approved by the People

BILLBOARD ABOLITION DECREED BY 15 NATIONAL ADVERTISERS

Campaign for Scenic Restoration Along Highways Rapidly Gaining Important Recruits

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 26—Fifteen big advertisers, including the Standard Oil Company of New York, have agreed to abolish billboard publicity which tends to offend lovers of natural scenic beauties.

Mrs. W. L. Lawton of Glens Falls, N. Y., chairman of the National Committee for Restriction of Outdoor Advertising, of which Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin is secretary, said that, besides the Standard Oil Company, 14 other large national advertisers had pledged themselves to abolish highway billboards.

She named the following concerns: Kirkman and Son, soap; Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Washburn-Crosby Company, Standard Oil Company of California, Champion Spark Plug Company, B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Sun Oil Company, Hood Rubber Company, Ajax Rubber Company, Ward Baking Company, Dodge Brothers, Gulf Refining Company, the Fießmann Company, yeast. The Texas Company had given partial endorsement of the committee's proposal to restrict signs, according to Mrs. Lawton.

The American Tobacco Company is opposed to the idea, according to George W. Hill, vice-president.

Herbert L. Pratt, president of the Standard Oil Company of New York, announces that his organization would confine itself in future to boards at garages and service stations. He said the removal of the last billboard sign was expected with 18 months, when the final contract had expired.

Mr. Pratt said further:

It is the desire of the management of this company to co-operate in every way with the various civic organizations and women's clubs in its territory, which are seeking to improve the natural beauties of the highways.

It is our feeling, that much may be done in the way of helping to improve roadside conditions. It occurs to me that there are many other constructional things, billboards, which will the appearance of the highways as much as signs, such as refreshment booths and so-called "hot dog stands."

These stands are generally unsightly, often thrown together out of old boxes and odds and ends of lumber and do much to disfigure the highways. Often with only a little more expense, it would be possible for the owners of these stands to erect neat white buildings of a design which would be an attractive spot by the roadside and pay for itself many times over in additional trade which it would draw.

The committee's letter calls attention to the appeal of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, for severer penalties for drunken automobile drivers and to the fact that only 3 out of the 49 drunken drivers convicted in the week ending March 15 received jail sentences.

This situation can be corrected, too, in the opinion of the women's committee. The letter concluded:

We are not lawyers and we may be mistaken in our inference, but we confess that some of these circumstances make us uneasy for the safety of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

It is our feeling, that much may be done in the way of helping to improve roadside conditions. It occurs to me that there are many other constructional things, billboards, which will the appearance of the highways as much as signs, such as refreshment booths and so-called "hot dog stands."

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The letter goes on to describe briefly the disposition of cases in which violators have escaped the legal consequences of their acts. There is cited, for example, the case of an Attleboro bootlegger charged with the illegal keeping of liquor. It is a second offense and punishable by jail but a 19-year-old daughter claims ownership of the property and thus makes the offense hers. She pays a fine and the case is dismissed.

This, in the view of enforcement workers and expressed by the women's committee of the Anti-Saloon League, is a pernicious shifting of responsibility and thwarting of the ends of justice that should not be permitted. Technical exits through which violators are escaping should be sealed up in some manner, they declare. Mrs. Tilton and her followers firmly believe it can be done if the Governor will take hold of the proposition—perhaps through certain understandings or methods of procedure that the courts may adopt.

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BOSTON'S MUSIC WEEK, MAY 4 TO 10, PROMISES OUTSTANDING SUCCESS

Response of Organizations Assures Notable Celebration—Boston Called Cradle of American Music

Achievement of its chief objective, a permanent Boston civic music association whose object shall be to take music to all the people, has been accomplished by the Boston Music Week Celebration, even before the event, which is set for the week of May 4 to 10.

Response to the plans of the committee in charge has been so ready the committee has decided to continue as the Boston Civic Music and Festival Association with the same organization as at present. Of this Frank G. Allen is general chairman and Mrs. William Arms Fisher, chairman of the department of education of the National Federation of Music Clubs, now in Boston, is executive chairman, with Channing H. Cox, Governor; Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor; and others of the official family, Mayor Curley and other city officials, and men and women prominent in the city's activities, assisting.

Co-operating groups include colleges and other educational institutions, schools and organizations, musical

cal organizations such as the Boston Symphony Orchestra, People's Symphony Orchestra, and Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, theaters, churches, clubs and department stores.

Features of Program

The music week program is designed to cover everything such a celebration could embrace from the performance of "Elijah" in opera form at the Boston Opera House, concerts by all the musical organizations, special programs by clubs and in schools to singing groups visiting shut-ins in homes, institutions, even in jails and prisons.

Churches will be asked to feature hymns by Boston composers, to give sermons on the religion and value of music, to have a music service whenever possible, to ring their church or bells at 8 p.m. on Sunday, May 5. The New England Conservatory of Music will give concerts for which there will be a free distribution of tickets, and the People's Symphony Orchestra will perform in concert for the benefit of factory and mill employees.

There will be a "music week night" at the Pops concert in Symphony Hall; department stores will co-operate by a special observance of music within their stores and appropriate window displays. The Boston Public Library will stage a large exhibit of musical books, original manuscripts, etc. There will be community singing on the Common and elsewhere. Orchestras, bands, choirs of school children will give public performances and shop windows will afford a panorama of music presentation.

Boston's Music Place

Boston, the committee has discovered, is the cradle of music in America as well as the "Cradle of Liberty." It was there the first music was printed in 1693 and the first book of sacred music issued in 1712. The first singing school was organized there in 1717. It had the first advertised concert in 1731, published the first sheet music, built the first spinet, had the first great oratorio society, the first study of music in the public schools and the first of many other things of musical importance. "My Country 'tis of Thee," was written by a Boston man as were many other patriotic songs and best-beloved hymns.

And yet Boston has been behind New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Detroit, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and other cities in having a civic music organization and in giving civic performances.

Mrs. Fisher has organized and suc-

cessfully conducted music weeks in several important cities of the United States. "Music Week" in Boston she expects to make the most notable, both because of the city's musical history and of what Boston stands for today. But however brilliant "Music Week" may be in itself, she emphasizes that the real object is not spectacular, but to make music a part of the every-day life of every individual, developing music as a civic asset, a social stabilizer, a peace maker, a home maker, a channel of self-expression, a bond of union, a community service, as wings to rise above care and as a message beyond words to express.

President Calvin Coolidge is honorary chairman of the National Music Week Committee.

DARTMOUTH MEN ON EUROPEAN TRIP

HANOVER, N. H., March 26 (Special)

—Announcement was made yesterday of the departure of Prof. L. B. Richardson of the chemistry department and N. L. Goodrich, college librarian, on a European trip to conduct educational research.

Professor Richardson is chairman of the education and public committee of the conference and will visit the leading European universities while Mr. Goodrich is conducting a thorough investigation of European libraries.

Ten undergraduate speakers have been selected to compete for the two annual public speaking awards made by the college. Following preliminary tryouts E. O. Lamb '24, of Toledo, O., and C. R. Stockwell '24, of Shreveport, La., have been chosen to compete for the Barge Gold Medal.

The following men are listed in the competition for the Class of 1886 Prize: N. Canfield '26, of Somerville, N. J.; W. B. Sleigh Jr. '25, of Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Thompson '25, of Lowell, Mass.; E. J. Duffy '26, of Washington, D. C.; W. S. Hughes '26, of Evanston, Ill.; J. P. St. Clair '26, of Marshalltown, Ia.; and D. T. Steele '26, of Springfield, Mass.

MUSIC

Young People's Concert

Evidently the young people of Greater Boston are anxious to take the opportunity of hearing choral as well as symphonic music.

The audience in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, when the Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, repeated its program for young people, appeared to be considerably larger than at the first performance, held last week. It is perhaps not too much to expect that, then, that eventually the school pupils will fill the hall for choral concerts as they now do for the concerts provided for their especial benefit by Mr. Monteux and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The Handel and Haydn Society was as usual again yesterday by the Boston Faculty Orchestra, J. W. Dowdy, principal, and Grace Bonner Williams, soprano, H. Wellington Smith, bass, and Frank Luker, organist. The performance was warmly applauded by the youthful hearers.

Herma Menth

Herma Menth, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. She played Liszt's "Fantasie and Fugue on the theme B-A-C-H: Schumann's Fraschenschwank; Debussy's Prelude; Sarabande and Toccata; and pieces by Brahms, Dohnanyi, Scriabin and Saint-Saens.

Miss Menth's assets as a pianist consist of force and speed. She apparently has no mercy on the unresisting piano, for she crashed through the pieces by Schumann and Debussy, with no regard for beauty of tone. In the fast portions of these pieces she forced the piano with such strength of clout as to rhythmic precision. As for any poetic content which this music might perchance contain, it was a closed book to her. As for the infinite variety of tone color which the piano is able to give forth, it too was an unknown quantity to her in so far as her playing of these pieces goes, even though she had them to her.

The day in which mere digital dexterity or a display of strength could excite wonder is long since happily passed. If Miss Menth would interest and charm, she must assuredly seek other methods than those she chose to exercise in last night's performance.

S. M.

YALE DEBATERS CONFER

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 26—Debaters at Yale were called together today to discuss plans for trials of candidates for the Yale team which will debate with Cambridge University, England, next fall.

The debate will probably be held so early after college opens that there will be no time for trials, and a team will be chosen between now and June.

Wednesday, March 27, Lenten service.

W.E.A.F. (New York)—11:10, talk on "Silver Selection"; 11:10, "Getting the Maximum Wear From Your Silk Stockings"; 11:15, market to 12:30, concert.

7:45, "What Street," called "Broadway"; 5:30, markets, "Jack Rabbit Stories."

7:45, "Radio for the Layman"; 6:30 to 7:30, dinner concert.

W.R.C. (Washington)—8, children's hour.

7:45, "The Question Box"; 8:15, "American Pictures," by artist.

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CROW "RAID" DEFENSE REFUTED BY NATURALISTS' PROVED DATA

Arguments Supporting "Contest" Overthrown Point by Point in Mass of Authoritative Protests

"Indiscriminate killing of the crow is not warranted."

"The crow's diet includes many of the most destructive pests with which the farmer has to deal."

"It would be unwise to adopt the policy of killing every crow that comes within gunshot."

These are the statements of E. R. Kalmbach, Government naturalist, made in an official pamphlet of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey as the last word which impartial research can provide on the crow's relation to man.

The statements which summarize the Government's finding offer complete refutation, it is declared, to arguments advanced in behalf of the "crow-shooting contest" sponsored by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., as offered by an official of the ammunition company, whose defense of the contest was printed in yesterday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

Taking up point by point, the du Pont Company's defense of its proposed wholesale slaughter of crows, these are the arguments which naturalists offer in support of the Government's stand, as opposed to those of the powder company:

1. The charge made by the defender of the du Pont Company, that the crow, if let alone, will "within a decade or so, totally annihilate our game, song and insectivorous birds" is said to be unbelievable. "If the statement is true," says William C. Adams, director, Division of Fish and Game of Massachusetts, "then why have these small birds not been annihilated long ago?"

Du Pont Arguments Refuted

2. The investigation of the Federal Biological Survey contradicts the company's statement that the crow, in nesting season, "spends almost his whole time robbing nests and eating the eggs and the young" of small birds. The crow is predatory to only a small degree, Government statistics prove, compared with its use of other food, much of which consists of harmful insects.

3. If game warden, as asserted by the powder company, oppose the crow, then their stand is not endorsed by that of the United States Department of Agriculture, E. W. Nelson, chief of the Biological Survey, said yesterday. The good the crows do balances their bad habits, in his opinion, and though he says crows should not be protected by law, neither should they suffer indiscriminate slaughter, such as the du Pont Company proposes.

4. Many facts presented by the ammunition company in pamphlets to show the crows' alleged destructiveness, deal with the fish crow, a more predatory bird than the common crow. The data presented on the fish crow was secured on coastal islands off Virginia where conditions particularly favor its destructive habits, declares Mr. Nelson, of the Biological Survey. The powder company makes no distinction between the kinds of crows in its attack and does not explain the peculiar local conditions of the Virginian islands that make the fish crow appear blacker than it really is.

Commercialism Charged

5. Mercenary motives are disclaimed in the "contest" by the company, W. K. Norton, general manager of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, says:

It cannot be forgotten that this same powder company was responsible some years ago for an attempt to continue the legalizing of pigeon shooting in the State of New York. This was in 1902, but the P. G. A. was efficient in revoking the measure. Until that time the deliberate destruction of thousands and tens of thousands of these birds on Long Island had been carried on.

Dr. F. A. Lucas, director of the National Association of Audubon Societies, adds, speaking of the contest, "It is a purely commercial scheme."

6. The "crow-shooting contest," instead of being a benefit to other birds, actually will be the reverse, naturalists declare. A joint statement dealing with the duPont contest from the Massachusetts commissioners of conservation and agriculture, from the director of fisheries and game, and the state ornithologist and state fire warden says:

Prizes offered to get people into the woods shooting in the spring of the year must result in harm and disturbance, and in many cases indiscriminate shooting among nesting game and song birds which need all possible protection at such times.

From the outset the plan of the duPont company to promote an international slaughter of the crow and other birds and animals put on its "vermin" list has provoked protests from prominent ornithologists, naturalists and

killing crows as they do to killing upland game birds, there would not be much cause for worry in respect to this particular species, declares Mr. Adams.

The whole case against such an indiscriminate slaughter of crows as is urged by the duPont powder company, it is said, may be stated in the summary of the Department of Agriculture bulletin:

From the evidence at hand the crow's merits and shortcomings appear about equally divided. While it would be unwise to give it absolute protection, and thus afford the farmer no weapon when the crows do damage, it would be equally unwise to adopt the policy of killing every crow that comes within gunshot.

Much of the good the crow does can ill be spared, and the damage it inflicts may be materially lessened by proper measures against such birds as prove to be a nuisance.

POINCARE CABINET DEFEATED, RESIGNS

(Continued from Page 1)

post war history. Taking up the reins of Government on a program of a more vigorous foreign policy than had been followed by his predecessor, M. Briand, M. Poincaré adopted an energetic attitude on the question of reparation payments by Germany, and when the year 1923 had gone by without any satisfactory adjustment being arrived at, the Poincaré Government, in January of last year, decided upon the seizure of "pledges" from Germany.

Why the bird eats or does not eat is the first question to be answered in an inquiry into its economic status.

To determine with accuracy the various items entering into its diet nothing has been found more reliable than the examination of stomach contents.

About 28 per cent of the yearly food of the adult crow consists of animal matter.

In the crop found insects, spiders, millipedes, crustaceans, snails, shellfish, mollusks, reptiles, amphibians, wild birds and their eggs, poultry and their eggs, small mammals, and car-

rots. Over two-thirds of the animal food,

or about a fifth of the whole diet of the crow, is composed of insects, and these include many of the most de-

structive pests with which the farmer

is said to be faced.

Crow's Good Habits Held Benefit

Birds of various kinds constitute about 5 per cent of the crow's annual food. They are a promiscuous lot, some beneficial, some neutral and others, which comprise the major portion, highly injurious. Orthoptera, including grasshoppers, locusts, and crickets, form about an equal quantity, but the damage this order of insects inflicts far exceeds that done by the various beetles

The short-horned grasshoppers espe-

cially are destructive, and, while these insects have never been such serious pests in the eastern states as in some parts of the west, the annual toll taken by them through the country amounts to many millions of dollars.

In August and September grasshoppers form nearly one-fifth of the crow's food. Caterpillars form about 1.5 per cent of the diet of the adult: nestlings however, eat nearly four times as much.

To satisfy the voracious appetites of crows make these birds especially valuable in times of outbreak of one or another of the insect pests upon which they feed. In feeding on mammals the crow supplements the good work of hawks and owls by tending to hold in check rodent pests.

As a carrier feeder the crow ably supplements the good work of the turkey buzzard, especially along river banks and tidal flats.

Local conditions greatly affect its economic status, and for this reason hasty judgment as to its worth should not be rendered, least the bird be persecuted in sections where it is actually aiding the farmer.

This bulletin has aimed to point out clearly the benefits to man as well as the ways in which the bird may do harm.

Indiscriminate killing is not war-

anted and even in areas where the crow is doing harm preventive measures will often put a stop to the nuisance and allow the bird to con-

tinue what good work it may be doing on insects.

Indiscriminate Shooting

Although the defenders of the crow do not minimize the harm the bird frequently does, they feel that there is far more injury likely to result from turning loose an army of boys and men in the woods with guns in seasons which may be "closed" than can be counterbalanced by injury to crows in those localities where abnormal numbers actually make it a pest.

If the sportsmen of the country, as part of their fall shooting trips, would devote as much time and energy to

New Vermont Maple Sugar

Can now furnish this Vermont sweet at 50c per pound in small cakes, 80c per pound in 5 or 10-pound pails, or \$2.50 per gallon for syrup.

CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

The Maples, T. R. Thomas, Bristol, Vt.

Established 1878

CORKS CORK

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Send for Prices.

Over 1,000 customers

Strong-Rooted, 2- or 3-yr-old bushes, Nearly 2 ft. High

TO ADD QUICKLY we make this remarkable SPECIAL OFFER on the finest and rarest varieties of

COLUMBIA—newest big pink; GOLDEN OPHELIA

—rich yellow; PREMIER—rose pink; DOUBLE

VILLANELLE—very white; AMERICAN

LEGION—fragrant red; ROSE

—pink; LADY IN RED—red

Every bush is already bloomed. Guaranteed to

grow and bloom for you, or money back. Pick regular

long-stemmed, bushy roses all summer long.

Send \$1.50 today—all five bushes mailed postpaid to

your home when planting season opens. Add 10¢ beyond

the Mississippi River.

ACT NOW Low price holds good only till

limited number of collections in stock.

Send \$1.50 today—all five bushes mailed postpaid to

your home when planting season opens. Add 10¢ beyond

the Mississippi River.

(Arthur J. Collins & Sons)

Box 49, Morristown, N. J.

COLLINS NURSERIES

JEWELERS ADVISED ON SELLING GOODS

(Continued from Page 1)

Babson Institute Director of Sales and Advertising Speaker at Meeting

"Sell ideas and your merchandise will sell itself."

Such was the advice given by Harold A. Thurlow, director of the sales and advertising division of the Babson Institute, to the members of the Massachusetts Retail Jewelers' Association at the opening of the second and last day's session of their tenth annual meeting at the Copley Plaza Hotel today.

From the evidence at hand the crow's merits and shortcomings appear about equally divided. While it would be unwise to give it absolute protection, and thus afford the farmer no weapon when the crows do damage, it would be equally unwise to adopt the policy of killing every crow that comes within gunshot.

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The occupation of the Ruhr Valley by joint action of France and Belgium followed. Great Britain was not in sympathy with this move, and the differences between the two nations on this and other questions relating to reparations led to something of a rift in the Entente, which only latterly had seemed about to be bridged over through negotiations between the MacDonald Government and the Poincaré Ministry.

"Newspaper advertising must have the proper background of ideas to convey explicitly and concisely the very thought that the merchant would bring home to prospective customers in a person-to-person talk."

In addition, advertising, whether of a newspaper or mailed variety, should be regular, not spasmodic.

"As sales are the keystone upon which business is built, the pillars of the business arch are confidence and ideas, which express the breadth and width of the firm, and without which a firm's commodities may be largely disregarded by the purchasing public."

In addition, advertising, whether of a newspaper or mailed circular variety, should be regular, not spasmodic.

The only newspaper advertisement that has no sound idea behind them.

The lack of such an idea may lie in the merchandise itself, or it may be the fault of the man who wrote the advertisement. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, the newspaper is not to blame when an advertisement is not paid.

"The newspaper is merely the medium for conveying ideas from the manufacturer or merchant who has goods for sale to the people who have need for those goods—in other words, to prospective customers."

"Put ideas into your newspaper advertising will pay larger returns. Ideas underlie all good advertising effort. When you buy advertising space in a newspaper do not forget that it costs just as much if it contains poor ideas as it does when it contains good ones."

"Your advertisements should be idea-makers for the prospective customer. They should sell ideas, not things. People buy an article because of the idea of what it will contribute to their profit or pleasure. Their idea of its value depends upon how vividly the advertisement presents the ideas back of the goods advertised."

The business session of the association is scheduled to take place late today. This evening the members, with their wives and visiting jewelers from New Hampshire and Maine, will conduct their annual banquet, at which Stanley High, a member of the staff of the Christian Science Monitor, and Robert Berlin will speak, and Frank E. Davis of Northampton will be toastmaster.

HOSIERY

Our Special Full Fashioned 14 Strand Pure Silk Hose—Tight Knit—No Holes—No See. Guaranteed to give satisfaction we will replace Box of 3 pr. \$5.45

Colors Black, White, Grey and Brown.

Mailed C. O. D. anywhere—Postage Paid.

MRS. DEMING & CO.

AURORA, ILL.

The Penn UNION MADE

OVERALLS COATS

Khaki Pants, Work Shirts

HANNA MFG. CO.

OKLAHOMA CITY

1100 Main St.

Kansas City, Mo.

124 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. Beach 3210

WOMEN TO PROVE POLITICAL STRENGTH

(Continued from Page 1)

strength in assuring the candidacy of one who measures up to their standards.

Brief Platform Outlined

The call, sent out from the headquarters of the committee which have just been opened in the Transportation Building, contains the following platform of beliefs:

Believing that it is a fundamental for the peaceful development of our economic life and the eventual abolition of war that control of our natural resources, our public utilities, and especially our financial system, be taken out of the hands of the few, we advocate support of the following program:

1. Public control and conservation of natural resources, effected by taxation on all land values.

2. Universal suffrage and democratic control of all means of communication and transportation.

3. Public control of the Nation's money and credit.

4. Abolition of all political patronage.

5. Government revenue to be raised not by tariffs but by: (a) taxes on land values; (b) taxes on armaments; and (c) profits on Government banking; (d) savings from reductions of armaments.

6. Restoration of civil rights and guarantees to all citizens of full economic

COURT SUSTAINS OPEN SHOE SHOP

Amalgamated Permanently Restrained From Interfering With Lynn Company

Lynn, Mass., March 26 (Special)—Judge Sanderson's decree handed down in the Superior Court at Salem yesterday ordering a permanent injunction to issue against the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America and its general officers restraining them from interfering with the Gregory & Read Co., shoe manufacturers, who established an open shop policy several months ago, is considered the greatest setback that the Amalgamated has sustained since it was organized a year ago.

The court orders the Amalgamated and all other persons from interfering in any way with the employees of the concern and to refrain from attempting to intimidate or influence any of the employees from continuing to work at the factory.

When the Gregory & Read Company decided to reopen under the open shop policy after closing down because of continued petty squabbles among their employees, unauthorized walkouts and other disturbances which forced a halt in production, the Amalgamated called a strike and since then pickets have constantly been in attendance at the factory.

Several weeks ago the pickets, by agreement, were reduced to two, and each craft maintained two pickets at different times during the day. The Amalgamated officials and delegates to the joint council No. 1 discussed the sweeping tenor of the injunction last night and will meet later to decide whether or not to take the case to a higher court.

When the order of the injunction was received by the Gregory & Read Company, the firm hoisted an American flag and declared that it would fly every day from now on.

ARCHITECTS AID "AVERAGE MAN"

Boston Branch to Supply Cheap, Dependable Home Plans

A group of Boston architects are preparing to establish in Boston a regional bureau of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, a co-operative public service organization controlled by the American Institute of Architects.

The purpose of the organization is to supply to the prospective small-home builder, at a low cost, dependable plans, specifications and what it actually costs in a given locality to build the home designated.

The plan is explained by William Emerson, head of the department of architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is one of the prime movers in it. These bureaus are for the man who wishes to build a small home of not more than six rooms and who cannot afford to employ an architect at the customary fee. There are many such, says Mr. Emerson, and architects long have realized that there existed a gap between the man dealing with the speculative builder and the man building a home costly enough to demand the exclusive services of an architect.

In order that the present co-operative plan shall not encroach on the professional practice of architects, the house of six primary rooms has been set as the limit for the operations of the Small House Service Bureau.

Bureaus already have been established in eight cities of the United States by architects who have contributed time and means to the project in the name of good architecture and public service. These practicing architects prepare carefully studied, ready-to-use plans, specifications, working drawings, quantity surveys, and complete details for the erection of homes up to six primary rooms.

Different types of homes are designed and their actual cost of construction is determined in the particular locality where they are to be built. All local conditions are taken into consideration. The home builder has access to these plans which he may purchase at a small sum which goes to help support the bureaus.

Mr. Emerson wished to emphasize the point that the bureaus are not essentially profit-making enterprises. Prices will be made to balance cost of operation. It is a co-operative venture. Cities where these bureaus are now in operation are Minneapolis, Denver, Milwaukee, New York City, Portland, Ore., Indianapolis, and Pittsburgh.

CARMEN PRESENT LIVING COST FIGURES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 26—Martin J. Hennessey, business agent for the Springfield trolleymen's union, testifying before the arbitration board that is to decide the wages and working conditions for the Springfield and Boston Street Railway employees for the current year, gave a presentation for the consideration of the arbitrators for a carefully itemized budget, tending to show that a total of \$2,253.04 is necessary for the support of a trolleyman's family consisting of a wife and three children, which he said was a fair average. This budget did not include items such as amusement. He stated that if wage increase asked is granted the men will receive but \$2000.30.

Mr. Hennessey also presented figures

The thoughtful housewife is a liberal user of dairy products:

She knows that milk and its products are Nature's most perfect food.

Franklin Co-operative Creamery Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Depot 2271—For service call—Cherry 2833.

2½% INTEREST
on Checking Accounts

THE MINNESOTA LOAN
AND TRUST COMPANY

600 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

showing a comparison of wages paid to trolleymen and other wage earners and comparative data showing that the middlemen, particularly in the trading trades, have received substantial increases in the last three years, while the local trolleymen have on the contrary suffered a decrease under the J. Storrow award of two years ago.

ELIOT MEMORIALS ADVOCATES SPEAK

Proponents Indorse Crosstown Parkway and Bridge, at State House Hearing

Arguments why the resolves providing for a cross-town parkway to be named in honor of Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, and the other for a bridge which would form a direct connection of this parkway by way of Audubon Road and which would be designated "Eliot Bridge" in honor of Charles Eliot, President Eliot's son, who as a landscape architect pointed out the desirability of a bridge in this location, should be acted upon by the Legislature of Massachusetts this year were made today before the joint legislative committee on rules. The proponents were Van Ness Bates of Brookline, a city planner; Judge Roger Wolcott and Representatives Renton Whidden of Brookline and Arthur F. Blanchard of Cambridge.

Mr. Bates told the committee that he proposed the construction by the State of a connecting parkway about two miles long from the Fenway and Charles River Parkway to Columbia Road, the Strandway and the Old Colony Parkway in South Boston by way of the Roxbury district, the highway to be as nearly straight as possible.

Plan Is New One
He insisted that this idea is a new one and that the need of a connecting highway between the Fenway and the Charles River Boulevard and the Old Colony Parkway and Columbia Road is obvious after scant reflection. He proposed entrances to the proposed Charles W. Eliot Parkway on either side of the Boston Art Museum.

As a nucleus for the parkway he would use Ruggles Street and Norfolk Street, Roxbury, connecting them by new construction across intervening territory. The eastern terminus of the route would be at Edward Everett Square, Dorchester, a focal point for the parkways leading to the South Shore and other points east and south. He said the idea of the bridge was Charles Eliot's while a cross-town street along the same general route as that of his proposed parkway had been mentioned about 15 years ago.

Mr. Bates reminded the committee that in 1909, Arthur A. Shurtliff, vice-president of the National Association of Landscape Architects, in the Metropolitan Improvement Reports of that year, wrote:

Ruggles Street should form a main through road in connection with Cottage Farms Bridge, Audubon Road, the Fenway, Huneman and Norfolk streets. To widen Ruggles Street through its entire length, including Eustis Street, was practicable 20 years ago, but today a cheaper and in many ways a better route can be found by turning into Hanneman and Norfolk streets, which are level in profile and have few permanent buildings.

Without the improvement of these cross streets of Roxbury and Dorchester, the City of Boston and the metropolitan district can neither develop symmetrically nor enjoy convenient or economical intercourse.

Held Better Plan

Mr. Bates said that he believes that the construction of the Eliot Bridge at the location proposed would be a better plan for the city than for the rebuilding of the Cottage Farms Bridge. He insisted that the reconstruction of the Cottage Farms Bridge will not eliminate the necessity for the Eliot Bridge.

He said he believed that there is no need to touch the railroad bridge, and added that for \$350,000 a bridge connection can be built at Norumbega between the Boston & Albany and the Boston & Maine which will provide Boston with a better line, something that it has needed for many years and which has been recommended by a half dozen commissions from 1892 to 1916.

RAILROAD SEEKS EXTENSION

WASHINGTON, March 26—Application for extension of the Aroostook Valley Railroad from New Sweden, a distance of 24 miles to St. Agatha, Me., was made today to the Interstate Commission.

Geckler & Drews

*Makers of Distinctive
FUR APPAREL*

83 SOUTH TENTH STREET
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GEO. A. PIERCE, Inc.

Women's and Girls' Shoes
SLIPPERS AND SHOES FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Our Shoes fit well, wear well and are reasonably priced.

GEO. A. PIERCE INC.

45 South 8th St., Minneapolis

For Better Chocolates
For Better Luncheons
Special Candies Ice Creams
Sherbets French Pastries

IVEY CHOCOLATE SHOP

927 NICOLLET, MINNEAPOLIS

Frozen Fancies

Fruit Pyramids

Melons Meringues

The very best in Fancy Ice Creams

FANCY ICE CREAM DEPT.

Diss. 4010

Ives Ice Cream Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

LONGER MAYORALTY TERMS ADVOCATED

Boston Charter Association Rep-
resentative Says Short Term
Blocks "Big Men"

Before a joint legislative committee on cities, which is holding hearings on proposed changes in the charter of the City of Boston, George H. McCaffrey, secretary of the Boston Charter Association, today declared that the association is in favor of the recall provision for mayors of Boston but not a method by which an election can easily be brought about by a few dissatisfied voters.

As to the proposition to make changes in the size of the present city council which now consists of nine members elected at large, Mr. McCaffrey said that the Charter Association would be willing to leave the decision to the voters of Boston in a referendum. This referendum would decide the proposition as to whether the recommendation of the majority report that the Council be composed of 15 members elected every two years, three members from each of five boroughs, or districts.

Party designations and the proposal to restore partisan elections in Boston, Mr. McCaffrey opposed. He said that the trend all over the United States in municipalities for the past 25 years has been turning from party elections.

The plan to take from the mayor the routine and time-wasting approval of small vouchers is approved by the Charter Association.

As to the term of service of the Mayor of Boston, Mr. McCaffrey said that the Charter Association believes that it will be difficult to induce men of character and ability to give up their personal business activities to consent to be candidates for that office for terms of but two assured years of administration, and he insisted that it would be still harder to induce men of the stamp needed for service as department heads to enter the city's employ for such a short period when their time for usefulness would be so limited.

"It is highly significant," said Mr. McCaffrey, "that the practice in other American cities of over 500,000 population is emphatically in favor of a four-year term."

MILK SITUATION ACTION INDORSED

New Hampshire Farmers Favor
New Movement

CONCORD, N. H., March 26 (Special)—Action to meet conditions in the New England milk market was indorsed at the meeting of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation. The dairyman of New England, the resolution stated, faces a discouraging situation, and the executive board of the state federation warmly commended Glen C. Sevey, editor of the New England Homestead, for calling the recent conference at Bellows Falls, Vt.

Confidence was expressed that the committee appointed at that conference will be able to work out plans for cooperative distribution and marketing of milk in the New England territory. The committee is urged to ascertain the wishes of farmers in the matter of a single sales department, "a wide expression from active dairymen."

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Women's and Girls' Shoes
SLIPPERS AND SHOES FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Our Shoes fit well, wear well and are reasonably priced.

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Frozen Fancies

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The very best in Fancy Ice Creams

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Diss. 4010

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FARMERS ADVISED TO CUT EXPENSES

Gradual Return to Normal Agricultural Conditions Predicted by Expert

AMHERST, Mass., March 26 (Special)—Many farmers are working hard without making a reasonable wage said Prof. F. H. Branch of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in a talk here today on "Sound Farm Management," at Polish Farmer's Day. He said that the average farmer, if he is to make a reasonable wage under present conditions, must center his efforts upon reducing production costs and cutting down farm expenses wherever possible.

A gradual return to normal conditions, when farming will again pay a fair return, was prophesied by Professor Branch. "We are going through a period of readjustment in which the prices on farm produce have fallen below the prices commanded by manufactured goods and farms must be managed carefully," he said, "until an equilibrium is again established."

When the war ended, he said, the abnormal demand for farm produce ceased and prices fell rapidly. Prices also fell on manufactured goods, fertilizers, feeds and farm machinery, but they fell more slowly, and farmers have been unable to get as much for their labor as workers in cities. Professor Branch thought that conditions would gradually approach a balance again.

The present problem is to get along while this readjustment is taking place, said Professor Branch. When prices were high it was good business for farmers to extend their operations, to hire extra help, to use large amounts of fertilizer, and to grow all they could. Just now it is difficult to get back the money spent for feeds, fertilizers, and labor, to say nothing of profits. Professor Branch made it plain that this was no time for expansion in farming, but rather a time for retrenchment when only necessary expenses should be allowed.

Extensive repairs and improvements should be undertaken only after careful consideration, said Professor Branch. Building costs are high. Since they are more likely to go down than up, it would seem best to wait a while before building, if possible.

He urged farmers to make their farms more nearly self-sustaining. Home gardens should supply all the vegetables needed. A small flock of poultry and a family cow should be maintained on most farms, he said, and he thought that a pig or two, to consume waste products, would often be profitable.

Farmers who are heavily in debt should try to reduce their indebtedness to long-term mortgages such as the Federal Land Bank loans, said Professor Branch, for such propositions are better, under present conditions, than short-time loans with heavy payments each year.

MAINE DEMOCRATS PLAN FOR CONVENTION

AUGUSTA, Me., March 26—Fulton J. Redman of Ellsworth was elected chairman of the delegation at a meeting held here yesterday of the delegates attending the state Democratic National Convention, which will be held in New York City in June. Other elections were as follows: member of committee on resolutions, William R. Patagall, Augusta; member of the committee on rules and order of business, William H. Waterhouse, Old Town; member of the committee on permanent organization, L. G. C. Dill, Portland; member of committee to notify the candidate for President of his nomination, Charles W. Muller, Bangor; member of the committee to notify the candidate for Vice-President of his nomination, Mrs. Lillian Odolore, Brunswick; honorary vice-president of the convention, Mrs. Lois Crockett, Thomaston; honorary secretary of the convention, Oscar H. Dunbar, Machias.

TEXTILE WORKERS ADDRESS PRESIDENT

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 26—The local dyers and finishers union has sent an open letter to President Coolidge asking that Congress do something to help the condition of the New England textile industry. The letter says that "thousands of people who depend upon that industry for a livelihood are now out of employment, many families and persons are in dire want and the outlook is not encouraging."

The people in the textile communities look to Congress to help, the letter adds. "They are greatly disappointed and disheartened in view of the fact that this problem has been overlooked."

Notices were posted yesterday in the Everett mills that the plant, normally employing 1800, would be idle all next week. Recently it has been operating on a four-day schedule.

Good Service and Strenuous Wear in These Eng. Broadcloth Shirts, \$3 Tans and White. Nickel and Coll. Att. Styles. Mail Orders Filled.

FRANKEL CLOTHING CO. DES MOINES, IOWA

Printed Crepe de Chines ONLY 2.49 yard
—lovely colorful designs, in new Spring time printed crepes, so popular for blouses and dresses; 40 inches wide, and in 50 different patterns. Let us send you samples. Mail orders filled promptly.

Younker Brothers Des Moines, Iowa

FOREIGN POLICY CALLED FLIPPANT

Democrats Women of Western Massachusetts Demand Changes

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 26 (Special)—A call for a change in the United States Government's foreign policy was sounded in a resolution unanimously adopted by the Democratic Women's Luncheon Club of Western Massachusetts at a meeting in Hotel Kimball yesterday afternoon. This followed animated discussion of international questions dealt with by the visiting speakers, John Farwell Moore of Boston, Prof. John Spencer Bassett of Northampton, and Prof. Edward J. Woodhouse, Mayor of Northampton. All three spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mayor Woodhouse declared that he wished to endorse in the strongest terms the feeling that the United States ought to regain the place of leadership prepared for it by Woodrow Wilson. The resolution adopted was as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the club that the political majority of the United States Senate should be so changed at the November election that the Foreign Affairs Committee can be reorganized. As it is now constituted, it does not represent the United States. We urge that no Senator be elected who endorses or supports the cynical, flippancy and irreconcilable foreign policy now pursued by the Republican Party.

Mr. Moore deplored what he termed the domination of a large portion of the American press by the Republican Party, remarking that there is now only one daily paper in New York City that is Democratic or independent. All the rest, he asserted, are under Republican control.

The club instructed the chairman to appoint a committee to confer with other organizations in the party on the advisability of conducting a school of democracy in Springfield.

STATE CONFERENCES IN MAINE ANNOUNCED

LEWISTON, Me., March 26 (Special)—Two state conferences of leading denominations are due this spring in Maine: the first, the Maine Methodist Conference at Portland, April 8-14, when Bishop Erwin Holt Hughes of Boston will preside; and the second, the Maine Congregational at Skowhegan, May 6-8, with the Rev. Frederick Parker of Sherman Mills as president.

Other speakers at the Methodist conference will include Daniel C. French of Biddeford, fraternal delegate from the Wesleyan Methodist Church; Bishop Fred H. Fisher of Calcutta, India; Bishop L. E. Birney of Shanghai, China; Dr. W. E. Gratz of Chicago; Dr. E. Diffendorf of Chicago; Dr. Titus Lowe of New York; Dr. D. F. Forsythe of Philadelphia; Dr. J. B. Hinkey of Worcester, Mass.; Dr. W. Morris and Dr. Allan MacRossie of New York.

In connection with the Congregational state conference there will be sessions of the Missionary Society of Maine and of the Maine Congregational Ministerial Board Committee. Out of state speakers will include the Rev. Frank M. Sheldon of Boston, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. L. M. Moore of New York, and the Rev. D. Brewer Eddy of Boston. A general topic will be the religious renaissance. One evening will be given to the Young People's banquet, when the two chief speakers will be Mrs. Howard R. Ives on "Christ in the Social Order," and Henry F. Merrill on "The Spirit of Christ in Business."

BOWDOIN AWARDS TWO SCHOLARSHIPS

BRUNSWICK, Me., March 25 (Special)—The Bowdoin faculty has recently awarded two of the most coveted honors that the college has to offer, the Charles Carroll Everett graduate scholarship and the Henry W. Longfellow graduate scholarship. The Everett scholarship has been awarded to Glenn W. Gray of New Vineyard, Me., and the Longfellow scholarship to Clarence D. Rouillard of Topsham, Me.

Both of the scholarships entitle the recipient to a year's graduate study at an institution the man selects, this or some other country. Mr. Gray plans to study history at Cornell and Mr. Rouillard will study the romance languages at Harvard. Both men are assistants in the government department. Mr. Gray is also assistant in history and Mr. Rouillard is assistant in English. They have been active in the government club and in debating.

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Miss Buell went to Welsbaden hoping to see Herr Dorn. He was her ideal source of information for the verification of Schumann history. But he was a critic, and artists do not feel free to seek out critics when they are about to appear in concert. Besides, Herr Dorn is elderly and should be safe from the intrusions of passing strangers. So she waited.

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PROFESSOR URGES AFFORESTATION

British Forestry Official Says Great Industry Would Arise From Use of Waste Lands

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 10.—Professor Pritchard, Assistant Forestry Commissioner of England and Wales, during a recent lecture to the Timber Trades Federation said:

"Forestry is a future source of employment in Britain, as we can never produce all the timber we require. Each thousand acres of land afforested and managed for commercial production will give employment over a period of rotation of 60 to 70 years, to the value of roughly £100,000. In Bavaria, where the question was investigated, it was found that 75,000 people were wholly employed on 75,000 acres of forest, and in Germany it is stated that 35,000,000 acres of forest contributed £7,000,000 annually in wages in pre-war days. Over £12,000,000 was the wage earners' quota in rural wood-working industries, so that £10,000,000 was the yearly contribution of the forests to labor."

In the case of the forests of England, and to certain extent in the west, are thousands of acres of common land which it should be possible to afforest without inconvenience to anyone. I have failed to detect any useful purpose to which they are being put at present. An attempt was made to plant one in these areas. The local men in the minor way proposed to give up his rights, and most of the commissioners were agreeable. The few objectors, however, prevented anything being done, notwithstanding the fact that unemployment was acute in the district and many of the men employed by the Forestry Commission were cycling seven miles a day to their work, while we might have found work for them almost at their doors. Such areas put under afforestation could find useful employment for 30 to 40 men throughout the whole year.

On several of the areas acquired by the Forest Commission in the western counties were derelict farms and cottages which had got into bad condition and let as small holdings. The men who have taken these farms as small holders have a much better chance of making good than many established in other districts as we can find them employment during the winter when their own farm work is suspended. The cost of afforesting these holdings to the State is practically nil. Much more could be done if the money were available to enable the commission to acquire areas which are on the market, and develop them in this way. At any rate, 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres are, or should be, available in the country for planting, and so planted would enable us to meet some of our requirements in timber.

All the countries in Europe except Finland, Sweden, and Montenegro are consuming more timber than they produce, and are cutting smaller trees. The United States is using timber three or four times as fast as it grows, and is unable to absorb practically the whole of the Canadian output. The increasing consumption of timber for the production of paper alone, is having an effect upon the reserves.

It is fairly certain, however, that in every country they are taking stock of their timber resources and we shall see a great improvement both in methods of conservation and reforestation, which will tend to increase the supply. Once natural forests give place to those raised artificially, the price of timber must increase. It has already increased. We imported nearly 2,000,000 loads in 1922 than in 1912, and paid £6,000,000 more for it.

Whether the inadequacy of the supply of timber can be met by home production is a question for this country to decide.

The International Federation, though founded six years ago, is making remarkably rapid progress. Eighteen countries are now contained within the federation, the last to join being South Africa. Associations have also been formed in Ireland and Greece, which will probably apply for admission shortly, while correspondence with regard to the formation of federations in Brazil, Poland, China, Japan, Serbia, and Switzerland, is now being carried on.

The purpose of the International Federation, as you know, is to promote understanding and friendship between the university women of the nations of the world, and thereby to further their interests, and develop between their countries sympathy and mutual help.

Eighteen clubs have so far been formed which offer hospitality to foreign members of the International Federation. Four of these are in the United States: the Club of the American Association of University Women in Washington, the Women's University Club, and the Smith College Club in New York, and the College Women's Club in Philadelphia.

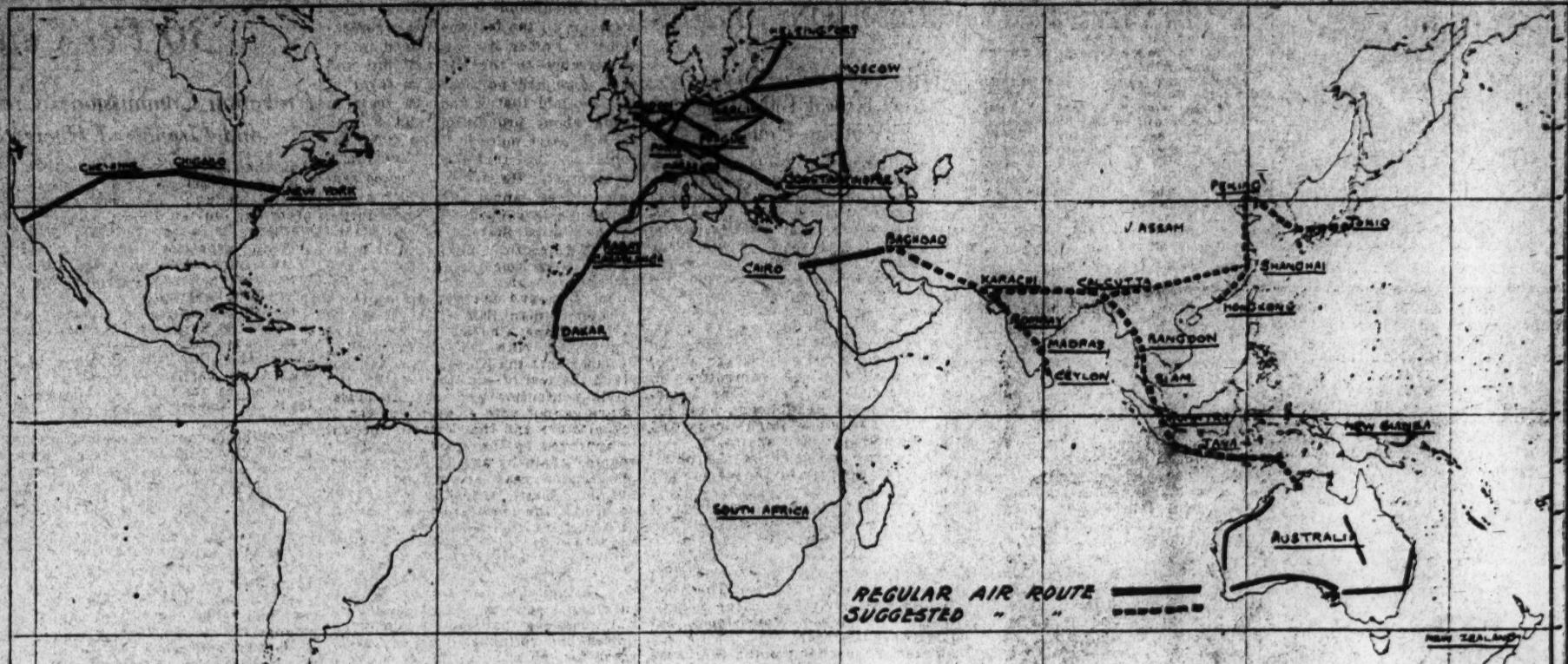
In Paris, the American University Women's Club has fully established itself during its year of existence as a delightful center of international hospitality. In Brussels the Maison des Etudiants internationales, foreign members of the federation, and in London, in addition to the use of the reading room and restaurant of the Women's Institute, which are adjacent to the office of the International Federation, foreign members working or studying in London are permitted to use the University Women's Club in South Audley Street as nonresidential members.

It is also hoped that a residence for American University women may before long be erected at Athens, on the splendid site purchased for this purpose near the British and American schools. It is proposed that like the Paris clubhouse, this residence will have rooms allotted to the International Federation, and that accommodation should be available during vacation for university women of other than American nationality interested in classical studies.

The provision of international scholarships and fellowships has always been a prominent feature in the program of the International Federation, since it is clear that to enter-

CORNELIA GARAGE

Proposed Routes by Air Across the World's Surface, Saving Weeks in Transit



Reproduced by permission of the Institute of Transport

G. Holt Thomas Maintains Independence of Roads or Rails Should Make of Air Transport the Best and Cheapest Means of Locomotion

CLUBS PLAN VISIT TO CHRISTIANIA

International Federation of University Women of 18 Countries to Hold Biennial Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 10—Preparations are now being made for the third biennial conference of the International Federation of University Women, which will be held in Christiania from July 28 to Aug. 1, under joint invitation of the federations of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, which are co-operating in all arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the delegates. Previous biennial conferences have been held in London in 1920 and in Paris in 1922.

Eighteen Countries in Federation
The secretary of the British federation, speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, recently said:

The International Federation, though founded six years ago, is making remarkably rapid progress. Eighteen countries are now contained within the federation, the last to join being South Africa. Associations have also been formed in Ireland and Greece, which will probably apply for admission shortly, while correspondence with regard to the formation of federations in Brazil, Poland, China, Japan, Serbia, and Switzerland, is now being carried on.

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SUPREMACY IN AIR TRANSPORT WILL GIVE LEAD AMONG NATIONS

So Says G. Holt Thomas, Authority on All Matters Connected With Air Navigation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 12—In a paper read recently before the Institute of Transport, G. Holt Thomas discussed exhaustively the future of air transport. Mr. Thomas has been an enthusiast on all matters connected with the air ever since it became apparent that its conquest was only a matter of time.

While, said he, he wished to talk about commercial aviation, it was impossible not to consider its aspect in relation to army needs. Where would motor transport have been at the beginning of the late war had there not been a huge fleet of civil cars and lorries to fall back on? Even the commercial aeroplane would be useless for military purposes it would be the means of producing skilled pilots, mechanics, designers, and constructors.

In August, 1919, Mr. Thomas established the first scheduled flying service to Paris. At this time there were no data as to how regularly a service could be flown, but when it was found that it proceeded safely and up to time month after month he would readily have prophesied a London-Australia service by the present year.

As far back as 1917, when he read a paper on this same subject, the headlines of the papers had "London to Tokyo in 3½ Days" and "London to Sydney in Five Days." Those times he maintained, have been possible for

several years.

Passengers, who provide most of the receipts today, could almost be left out of the question, and there were probably few business men who would use the aeroplane for long distance work. But while a passenger would not care to fly 5000 miles straight off, there was no difficulty in 20 separate flights flying that distance in 20 stages, or even the 10,000-odd miles to Australia.

Mr. Thomas deprecated the lowering of rates too much, either for passengers or mail. The first nation, he says, that makes aerial transport a paying proposition will be supreme in the world. Once it can be shown that the air mail is a profitable thing Great

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News of Freemasonry

Walter Hinsdale

By H. L. HAYWOOD

AT THE January meeting of the Masonic Service Association of America, issued the first number of its new journal, *The Master Mason*, an attractive magazine of convention size, the quality of which is guaranteed in that Dr. Joseph Fort Newton is its editor. He is one of the ablest American writers and speakers on Freemasonry, and will be remembered as the author of "The Builders," now so widely known and read.

The Masonic Service Association is a national organization of between 30 and 40 Grand Lodges. It grew out of the fraternity's difficulties in obtaining permission from the Government to carry on relief work overseas during the World War, when it was found impracticable for the War Department to deal at the same time with 40 separate organizations—a necessity because there are that many grand lodges, one for each state and one for the District of Columbia, each sovereign in its own jurisdiction.

An attempt was first made to have these Grand Lodges act by voluntary association. For that purpose a conference of Grand Masters was called in New York City, but few were able to attend. A second conference was called at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at which time a thorough canvass was made of the situations, so far as Masonic relief was concerned. This made it evident that it would be wise to effect some kind of a national organization (to be in no sense a National, or General Grand Lodge) which might act as a permanent committee of the whole for all the Grand Lodges, as a clearing house for inter-Grand Lodge activities, and as a national agency for carrying on Masonic education. It was in this wise that the Masonic Service Association came into being.

It now has headquarters in Washington, D. C.; Harry G. Noyes, New Hampshire, is president; Andrew L. Randall, Texas, is executive secretary; and Dr. J. Newton, New York, is educational director. Each state has, or is expected to have, its own Masonic Service Association committee to develop the association's program in its own jurisdiction, and all are assisted and held together by the central office. The association is the most widely supported attempt ever made to nationalize the activities of the craft without adding to the ever increasing number of side orders, auxiliaries, etc., or of seeking to establish any super-grand body, such as a National Grand Lodge.

A reader of this column has asked for some word concerning the part played by Masons in the signing of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution. The inquiry has some pertinency in view of the fact that a number of books have been published that give an erroneous account of these matters, and these erroneous reports continue to be broadcast through Masonic periodicals.

The nature of the case it is difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty much about the Masonic connections or activities of revolutionary characters because lodge records have long been lost, correspondence has been destroyed, and in ordinary biographies almost nothing is said of possible Masonic connections. Fifty-six men signed the Declaration, and we can fairly certain that these nine were Masons: Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Joseph Hewes, William Hooper, Francis Lewis, Thomas Nelson Jr., Robert Treat Paine, M. Thorton, and William Whipple.

Masonic affiliation has been claimed for, but not thus far substantiated, for these:

Bartlett, Sherman, Witherspoon, Robert Morris, Gerry, Lewis Morris, Ross, Rodney, R. H. Lee, Jefferson, McKeen, Rutledge, and Benjamin Rush.

Of those who signed the Constitution of the United States one may note these Masons:

Alexander Hamilton, David Brearley, Benjamin Franklin, and George Washington.

It is more than probable that data extant to show the membership of a few others, but the above comprise such as I have been able to verify with more or less satisfaction; it

El Paso's Scottish Rite Cathedral



Headquarters of El Paso Consistory No. 3, Orient of Texas, Valley of El Paso

EL PASO RITE GIVES DEGREE EACH WEEK

Large Class Finds Advantage in Taking Work in Easy Steps
Lectures in Cathedral

EL PASO, Tex., March 18 (Special Correspondence)—Conferring the degrees of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry by weekly steps, instead of only twice a year in five-day reunions, has proved of such interest and value to the membership of El Paso Consistory and co-ordinate bodies that the feature has been adopted as a permanent one in this jurisdiction.

The present winter class, numbering 50 men, will finish the degree to the twenty-ninth just prior to the spring reunion, beginning April 21. Joined by perhaps an equal number, they will complete the series to the thirty-second on April 25. As the El Paso Consistory's jurisdiction is very large, the semiannual reunions are maintained for the convenience of Masons from afar.

El Paso's Scottish Rite Cathedral, where the degrees are given, is a \$300,000 edifice, and one of the handsomest buildings in the Pass City. Occupying a 100-foot frontage on Santa Fe Street, it is flanked by Union and West Missouri streets. The architecture of the cathedral was copied after the Pan-American Building in Washington, which is considered one of the finest examples of harmonious planning in the United States.

At the time the El Paso cathedral was nearing completion, it was found that a house on a triangular piece of ground directly in front of the cathedral

drally obstructed the view. The piece accordingly was purchased and has been converted into an ornamental park.

The new Scottish Rite Cathedral dominates what is known as El Paso's fraternal center. One block south stands the elaborate new I. O. O. F. Hall which has been built on lines suggesting a strongly buttressed castle. One block east stands the magnificent temple, erected by El Paso Lodge, No. 130, A. F. & A. M. This building houses the York Rite bodies, and a spacious top floor is given over, temporarily to the shrine. One block further east stands the Y. M. C. A. facing the Public Library.

The interior of the cathedral is beautifully appointed. The auditorium where the degree work is depicted, recently opened, is open to public concerts and lectures. It seats nearly 1,600. The stage was patterned after the one at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, and 89 drops have been planned. In the basement is the banquet hall, which is the scene of many brilliant dinners during the reunion season.

William Hugh McCulloch has recently been re-elected to the secretariate of the El Paso Scottish Rite bodies for the seventeenth consecutive year. A membership of more than 2,000 is enrolled at the cathedral.

Club Breakfast—Table d'Hôte Lunch Afternoon Tea—Table d'Hôte Dinner à la Carte Service All Day

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Thackeray and "Miss Anny"

Thackeray and His Daughter

The letters and journals of Anne Thackeray Ritchie (with 80 or 40 letters, most of them hitherto unpublished, by Thackeray himself) cover a period of some 80 years. One dictates before one begins to write. In April, 1840, Mrs. Keppel, Mrs. Thackeray was writing to Thackeray's mother, and "Miss Anny" must need send a message: "Say I am very fond of writing. I have a great many play-boys and I send my love to Granny, and say I have been to the Zooligan Gardens tomorrow."

The Zooligan Gardens were an event. Later that month Thackeray wrote to his mother, and his daughter dictated further information: "Granny, here is a letter. I wish my love some day to her. I been Zooligan Gardens, see effums and camelo leopards and monkeys and ostriches and everything." Mother and father seem to have differed in spelling out the name of the wonderful place.

At the same time Cruikshank was drawing pictures to illustrate a novel about Jack Sheppard (as Thackeray writes his mother in another letter); the adventures of that popularly interesting rascal were being acted in four theaters . . . and they say that at the Cobourg, people are waiting about the lobbies, selling sheppard-bags—bag containing a few picklocks that is, a screw-driver, and iron levers; one or two young gentlemen have already confessed how much they were indebted to Jack Sheppard, who gave them ideas of pocket-picking and thieving which they never would have had but for the play."

The movies are of our own century, but not the criticism. Charles Dickens had just published "Master Humphrey's Clock." "The new Box," writes Thackeray, "is dull but somehow gives one a very pleasant impression of the man: a noble, tender-hearted creature, who sympathized with all the human race."

In bringing together these letters in a book, Hester Thackeray Ritchie aims by this vivid and personal testimony to give the reader an account of her grandfather's home and a record of her mother's life. Thackeray, therefore, is an outstanding figure to the end of 1863; and the last letter completes the story in the first month of 1919. It was written by Lady Ritchie, then 80 odd years old, to her daughter, and is, indeed, a surprisingly apt and impressive conclusion to her letters and journals.

"All yesterday," she wrote, "I was tearing up old letters, and it seemed like living through the past once more and parting from it all again. I felt the beloved rush of the tempest of life, to which I still seem to belong, far more than now."

"Who says, 'Youth's a stuff will not endure'?" It lasts as long as we do and is older than age. For those moments of eager life, of seeing and being, come back to us, and we bubble of green fields and live among them to the very end."

Miss Anne Thackeray began to write for publication in the early 1860s when her first article, "Little Scholars," was printed in the Cornhill Magazine; and Thackeray had the joy of knowing about the success of her first novel, "The Story of Elizabeth." He had guided youthful authorship.

Lady Ritchie, long afterward, wrote in answer to a question about her early writing: "I feel much flattered you should ask such a question. I had written several novels and a tragedy by the age of 15, but then my father forbade me to waste my time any more scribbling, and desired me to read other people's books. I never wrote any more except one short fairy tale, until one day my father said he had got a very nice subject for me, and that he thought I might now begin to write again."

This was the essay, "Little Scholars," and one learns also how Thackeray, because of his own relation to the Cornhill, thought of sending it to some other magazine, but decided to let George Smith, publisher of the Cornhill, decide upon it. Comes a contribution," he wrote Mr. Smith, "called 'Little Scholars,' which I send you, and which moistened my paternal spectacles. It is the article I talked of sending to Blackwood, but why should Cornhill lose such a sweet paper because it was my dear girl who wrote it? Papas, however, are bad judges—you decide whether we shall have it or not!"

But the journals no doubt were good practice for literature, and now become literature. She began them early: "For the week ending Sunday, 18th February, 1854. Being minded to keep a record of those adventures which I hope are going to happen to me, I begin tonight to write down my week's doings and I have no doubt this diary will last just as long as the 30 others that I have commenced."

She was then 17 years old, an "out

young lady," and had just presided at a dinner party which "Papa" said was "exceedingly stupid," though it included Mr. Millais, "a tall good-looking Pre-Raphaelite young man with a quantity of wavy hair, and I listened with great eagerness for all the valuable remarks he was to let drop."

The journals, however, make up a comparatively small part of the book;

the journal-writer was one who took

pleasure in letter-writing, and whose life provided material for letters in which come and go the personalities of famous contemporaries. One glances at a page of the index and sees

outstandingly such names as Carlyle,

Wilkie Collins, Cruikshank, Darwin,

to justify the book.

Dickens, Disraeli, DuMaurier, George Eliot.

Like her father, Lady Ritchie could turn her pen to drawing as well as writing, and the book contains many such sketches by father and daughter, which add their intimate touch to the humanity of the pages. "Thackeray and his Daughter" is short, is a volume that will enlarge the mental acquaintance of readers with the man, and will in many cases introduce them understandingly to the life and thought of Lady Ritchie, addressed in 1914 by Henry James as "Dearest Anne, admirable old friend and illustrious Confrère." The chronological list of Lady Ritchie's books justifies the adjective "illustrious." One is tempted to say that to have been so addressed in all sincerity by Henry James is sufficient

R. B.

from his recorded facts. They are four:

1. That the bad state of public order and public health which was exposed in all its bareness through the emergency of a world war, necessitated the compulsory restraint of individual liberty in the matter of drink. But inquiries into industrial discontent in 1917 proved that the people would not stand total prohibition of a long accepted national beverage, in spite of its evil effects. Limitation but not deprivation was as far as they would go willingly.

2. That excessive drinking can be effectively checked by "appropriate measures, which yet leave an amount of liberty sufficient to avoid a widespread revolt against the law, or a resort to wholesale evasion."

3. That the chief measures contributing to this result were "curtailment of hours of sale, limitation of supply and diminution of strength, raised prices."

4. "That under peace conditions the volume of intemperance can be kept far below the former level by means of shorter hours and higher taxation, which at the same time provides an increased revenue. These measures have proved really efficacious, while others—particularly state ownership and control, the reduction of licensed houses, alteration of premises, disinterested management and supply of food—have failed to exert any perceptible influence on sobriety and public order."

The author then goes on to argue, also with the help of figures, that restrictive measures can only be pushed to a certain point without producing a resistance which causes serious reaction.

The new standard advocated for the British Nation is based on these conclusions and the manner in which it differs from the pre-war methods is shown in the fourth conclusion. We are therefore left at the end of the book face to face with a serious problem. According to the author's collected evidence and deductions the restrictive methods for reducing intemperance can be only partially successful at any time and the "temperance line" will therefore always be at the mercy of any change of administration which might alter the methods and increase the danger to public order and well-being.

The great question of local option is touched on with scant interest and scarcely fair treatment, because outside the scope of a war-time history, although the book takes us up to 1922.

American prohibition is brushed aside as a failure. Indeed, one can hardly feel that unless the temperance organizations are very watchful in appraising and using this book intelligently, the liquor trade will be the gainer by its circulation.

More Books for Gardeners

According to Season. By Frances Theodore Parsons. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.) The author is a lover of nature, familiar with birds, flowers, ferns and the seasonal changing of them all.

"According to Season" is a series of short essays, with a decided literary flavor, intended to make others familiar with the wild flowers as they appear through the successive months. The attitude of many toward wildflower blossoms is that of the charity boy toward the alphabet: he "knew the little beggars by sight, but he couldn't tell their names." This small volume not only tells the names but describes the particular blossoms likely to be found in any walk in any one of the particular months. It is not at all a technical botanical treatise but a

After a careful analysis of the workings of these war-time restrictions through government control, restriction of output, heavy taxation, and dilution of strength, Dr. Shawell arrives at figures which show a decided decline of intemperance and the ills which arise therefrom. The whole of this chronology is a very valuable record to all who are interested in the temperature question.

The last chapters of the book deal with the author's conclusions drawn

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Chicago Orchestra

Plays Gliere Symphony

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO. March 24.—In the programs which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra set forth March 21 to 22, the most notable feature was the "Illa Mouroumetz" symphony by Gliere. This composition, based upon the adventures of the mythical hero of the Kieff cycle of Russian tales, had been played in 1918 and twice since then, but it has not been one of the symphonies which Frederick Stock has put forward as regular artistic sustenance for his patrons. "Illa Mouroumetz" is no light and frothy trifle. Even with the cuts which the conductor makes in it, the work endures for more than an hour, and its instrumentation calls for an army of musicians. Without a power and worth, however, it could not have succeeded.

The program presented consisted of a Beethoven quartet, the Simtana, "Aus meinem Leben," and, with the addition of a pianist, the Schumann quintet in E flat.

Another new organization of promise, composed of Symphony Orchestra members, is the Chamber Music Society, led by Georges Grisey, solo clarinet. The initial concert by these men held a great deal of promise.

J. D.

Some New Poetry

The Man Who Died Twice, by Edwin Arlington Robinson (New York, the Macmillan Company: \$1.25), already being hailed as typical of this poet's best work, which is stated to be the greatest in contemporary American poetry. Yet how few readers will find the book of Fernando Nash! The trouble seems to be that in a long poem we are accustomed to look for a story embellished with beautiful descriptions of nature or easily remembered scenes of life. The poems of Nash are not, in the making of popular movies; they are not, in the words of Charles Major's old novel into film play, they had many things in their favor besides an excellent scenario by Waldemar Young, a well-selected cast, and some very impressive settings.

It is not, therefore, surprising that Dorothy Vernon has turned out to be one of the best pictures. Miss Pickford has over made it, is splendid entertainment, pitched in a popular key, with a bountiful supply of romance, color, action, intrigue, laughter and tears, and so well blended and photographed that the fact of its being a costume play becomes incidental. And Mickey, Julian, and the others, having done justice to every picture he makes, saw to it that almost every ingredient for a successful movie got at least some footage in front of his cameras, from touches of straight burlesque to stunt-thrillers that took one back to the day of serials.

In "The Ten Commandments" (Paramount, Production, by Cecil B. DeMille, Nights and Saturday Matins—\$0.50, \$1.00, All Other Matines—50c, 75c, \$1.00) we see some remarkable pictures, for some reason, others there is a lot of the old Mary missing throughout the entire film, but in Dorothy Vernon she is back again with all her old-time charm and pep. She has made Dorothy Vernon a characterization that will rate with the best things she has done on the screen. Dauntless, tempestuous, charming, courageous, lovable, irrepressible, whimsical, patriotic and comical, she through the film story, sweeping fully managed landscape by Van Gogh full of stressed and straining lines, carries the story well into the present.

It is doubtful if anyone will be the least bit interested in comparing the book and screen versions, and who would do it? They did take liberties with Charles Major's plot as well. Miss Pickford, aided and abetted by Mickey Nellan, took them. They made a fine picture; that's the most important thing, and the main thing the big audience, which attended the premier, was interested in was getting Mary married to the good looking young man her mother had chosen for her, she possibly could not guess. Mary's much-titled father in the picture had a frugal temper, but for that matter so did Mary. She eventually succeeds in marrying the young man she wants but not before she has precipitated almost everyone into her romantic adventure from her household staff to Queen Elizabeth.

Alan Forrest, as Sir John Manners, was an ideal choice to play opposite Miss Pickford and his work is deserving of the highest praise as is also that of Anders Randolph, who as Mary's short tempered father fought her through many thousands of feet of film. Marc McDermott in the role of Sir Malcolm Vernon, who played his part excellently, through most of the picture to Miss Dorothy, was excellent. Little Pickford Forrest, Mary's sister, played the part of Jennie Faxon very acceptably. Others in the cast were Mme. Daumery, Wilfred Lucas, Clare Eames, who played Queen Elizabeth, Courtney Foote, and Colin Kenny. J. A. B.

Renee Chemet Symphony Soloist in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, March 22 (Special Correspondence)—As the symphony concert season draws to a close the Minneapolis Orchestra shows every indication of having reached the apex of its powers. At no time during the present season has this organization displayed greater cohesion and unanimity than at the concert last night, when performances of the second Brahms Symphony and the Deems Taylor suite "Through the Looking Glass" stirred the audience to great enthusiasm.

Sometimes, though not always, the attitude of an artist toward a work of art is reflected in its quality, and in this particular instance the reception accorded the Taylor selection, heard here for the first time, was thoroughly justified. At the St. Paul concert Thursday night a singular apathy was manifested toward the humorous fancies that rippled through the music; here they invoked spontaneous hilarity in every movement.

Mr. Morley's pleasure, by Christopher Morley. (New York: George H. Doran Company, \$1.75.)

I'd like to circle with one broad of ink All poetry, all passion, the whole riddle Light as a spider's web . . . and still I There'd be an unsolved spider in the muddle.

This quatrain in Christopher Morley's latest volume of poetry expresses most compactly the author's seeming attitude toward literature and life as revealed in his writings. No self-centered scribbler he is toiling away in a walled-in corner of specialization. The world, one apt to the occasion.

No better interpretation of the Brahms symphony has ever been heard here than at this concert. The ruggedness of its character was somewhat softened in the first movement, but the complex maze of orchestration was unfolded and elucidated with wonderful clearness. Mr. Verbruggen has a faculty project, and this was sharply defined qualities in form and expression. This may be objected to as destroying the intention of the composer, but it must also be asserted that, in this particular instance, it eliminates the accusation of heaviness and opacity so often applied to this work. Every section of the orchestra played with magnificent precision and the grand theme of the final movement rolled out with wonderful splendor, leading to a thrilling climax. This symphony has been

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Varied Art Shows in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

might even say the universe, in his power which he tries easily to lay open with his dripping pen. The catholicity of his taste and interest appears in "Parson's Pleasure." The poems are classified under three heads: "Parsons and Pleasures." Translations from the Chinese, and "Epi-sodes," grams and tales. The more serious poems, which the ones which claim to high political excellence could rest, are in the first group; the others are gathered up spark by which the steel of his pen—we assume steel for the sake of the figure—strikes from the flint of fact in the days of an avid life.

Mary Pickford as Dorothy Vernon

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 19 (Special Correspondence)—Grauman's Million Dollar Theater. World premier of Mary Pickford in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," adapted from Charles Major's novel by Waldemar Young, directed by Marshall Neilan and photographed by Charles Rosher.

It was, indeed, a happy arrangement which resulted in Marshall Neilan being selected by Mary Pickford to direct her latest picture, "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," both for Mickey and Mary have a keen sense of humor and broad sympathies and, aside from being experts on emotional values, they know intimately every "trick" that has ever been used, and many, many more.

It is a success, however, transposing Charles Major's old novel into film play, they had many things in their favor besides an excellent scenario by Waldemar Young, a well-selected cast, and some very impressive settings.

It is not, however, surprising that Dorothy Vernon has turned out to be one of the best pictures. Miss Pickford has over made it, is splendid entertainment, pitched in this Dutchman's art. The sonority of costume and background is relieved with that silvery, grizzled quality of lightness that is Halls at his best, a sort of youthful zest, peacock feathers, the sense of variety. Here is his gamesome touch to perfection, that same captivating stroke that runs down the ages to crop out here and there with such diversified results. The portrait of M. de Jouy by Manet has quite plentifully, but the bedrock technical foundation that Halls was wise enough to provide for his surface flight is less in evidence here, although this portrait is rich in tone and well considered.

Further along the line of technical evolution comes the featherly surfacing of Renoir in a large canvas from the collection of Miss Taft Durieux, capturing Cezanne's portrait of a man with folded arms—turbulent and troubled, so far removed from the calm and exalted mood of the Holbein—and a rhythmically managed landscape by Van Gogh full of stressed and straining lines, carries the story well into the present.

Those who wish to carry their comparative studies still further, but to wander through four centuries of painting in the course of a single visit and to ponder on the mutability of things pictorial, and to strike some sort of balance, is almost enough for the average visitor.

At the Wildenstein Galleries a group of portraits and drawings by Edouard Manet, known to America by his contributions to certain

decorative publications, is attracting attention just now. The world of fashion is mirrored in these rather unusual and decidedly chic paintings, the world of Paris and Madrid, where "lux" is most concentrated. A large canvas of King Alfonso of Spain mounted for Holbein is distinguished in design and execution and three small portraits of young women are carried out with style and elegance of arrangement. Maurice Rostand is seen in a rather precious presentation, and a curious amount of modernism, outside his own stride, Mr. Benito has hopped into the provinces of Goya, Manet, and Cezanne, and produced a balcony group—green shutters and all—reminiscent of all three. R. F.

Walker Whiteside in "Sheep"

Denver, March 22
Special Correspondence

A NEW drama, "Sheep," by Lute H. Johnson, a Denver newspaper man, was produced by Walker Whiteside in Denver on March 21. The cast:

Karen Kent Walker Whiteside
Norman Treliow Howard Merling
Clara Van Ness Emily McDowell
Pete Daniel Sauchak
Laura Sydney Shields
Kate Charles N. Greene
Fancy Charlie Kay Day
Tim Pauline Parker
Albertina, Billy Nathaniel Sack
"Russian" Sam Blue Smoke
Doris Harold Lang
Eunice Hunt

This play is a departure from the type of theme and vehicle with which American playgoers have come to associate Mr. Whiteside. He portrays a well-educated engineer who, on the eve of success, learns that the woman he loves has been false to him. In his bitter revelation he straightforwardly and melodramatically renounces all women, severs his social and professional connections in New York and proceeds to bury himself in an isolated desert town of southern New Mexico, where life exists in its rawest and crudest forms.

Granville Barker proposes that the Government build and endow a National Shakespeare Theatre in London, to calculate that the cost would be met by dedicating to this purpose a minimum of only 10 per cent of the annual proceeds of the present entertainments tax.

"The Puppet Show," a new play by Harry Wall, the author of "Havoc," will be presented by the Repertory Players on March 30.

George Grossmith is reopening the Winter Garden with a new musical play, entitled "Tamaran," written by himself in collaboration with Noel Coward, and with music composed by Jerome Kern. Barry Jackson, who is directing both the Court and the Regent theaters, hopes to stage "Peer Gynt" in London for the first time. The Easterner, threatened at the hands of an irate admirer of Kate, is forced to shoot fatally in self defense. The stranger is saved from summary hanging by the timely appearance of "Law," a border sheriff and justice of the peace. Kate's wits and resources combine to aid the Easterner's protection; the boy decides to postpone action for a time.

Thereafter the Easterner finds himself studying the girl. Eventually he makes the discovery, that for all her crudity and impulsiveness, she represents the type of womanhood which, out of the bitterness of his own unfortunate experience, had declared did not exist. Stirred from his lethargy, he plans a

time to make his move.

The present intention of Mr. Whiteside is to go to the balance of his repertory for the balance of the year, and to open with it on Broadway next fall.

The play is distinctively, almost radically, western. It is melodrama of a high order, having few of the artificial devices so commonly employed to produce thrills. Only one shot is fired, for instance, although firearms are liberally used. The prologue and the epilogue, giving the play the characteristic Whiteside touch. Finally, it has met with the unqualified approval of the west itself; and this gives it the stamp of authoritative approval.

gigantic engineering project "that will transform this desert and cause it to succeed; but not before the girl stings into primitive fury by the suspicion that he is insulting her by his proposal of "partnership," goads a band of her cowboy friends into attempting his life. The Easterner's cool daring and the sense of danger combine to hold his own, so that when he can reassemble them with a fanciful description of the modern paradise he has planned to make of the sun-baked place.

The subsequent explanations clear the atmosphere satisfactorily, and the man and woman plight their troth. The curtain falls on an epilogue, showing the desert transformed into an Eden with a white, arable, vine-covered valley as the background. A similar transformation, incidentally, has in the meantime taken place in the characters.

The play is highly picturesque. Mr. Whiteside portrays the character delightfully, with all the attention to artistic detail for which he is known. Several times, in the Denver premiere, he struck the save situations which otherwise might have ruptured the smoothness of the production. Sydney Shields as Kate was sincere and convincing. As "Law," Mr. Vosburgh brought to the character an art scarcely inferior to that of the star.

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LAST THREE WEEKS

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BUYERS SHOWING MORE INTEREST IN WOOL MARKET

Export Trade Gains Slightly—Foreign Prices Firm—Germany Heavy Buyer

The demand for wool in the local market in the last week has improved somewhat over the preceding week or two and conditions in the market appear to be better stabilized. Following the little spurt in late January and early February, there was a slight easing in late February and early March. Now it would appear that there is a little improvement in the situation once more.

This interest is due in no little measure to the strong tone which has been manifested in London. Prices at the whole, were quite equal to expectations at the opening of the year. Following the opening, however, there has been a very strong tone of confidence in Coleman Street both in merinos and crossbreds, the tendency of the market for all descriptions being very evidently against the buyer.

Reports Slightly Larger

Another factor which has aroused greater interest in wool on the part of the buyers has been the resumption of the export movement lately. There have been some fair sales made and even though they may be of lesser volume than the sales made last year to European account, they are more important proportionately because of the more restricted supplies available in the world's markets.

Manufacturers must take cognizance of any export movement in wool, under the present conditions of the market, for there is no large stock of wool available for them in case anything like a normal business in goods should ensue. Reports from the good markets are not indicative of any marked improvement in the demand for the finished products.

Manufacturers are able to successfully run a fair business and yet they have found it necessary to disturb the market for raw material comparatively little to meet their requirements.

There has been some improvements in finer counts in the market for tops but low lustre tops which were in demand for astrakhan a while ago have shown an easing tendency lately, while in years past will some surplus stock which makes it easier for the weaver to resist price advances.

Final Australian Sale

The final sale of the season in Australia is being held this week (three days close) at Brisbane, where offerings of 41,000 bales are being made, including of the new clip wool. There are some very good 64s combing and warp wools being offered, but the wools are reported to be somewhat dusty.

On the opening day, Tuesday, shabby 70s wools were quoted on the basis of \$4.25 per exchange, or \$1.25 per cent. in bond. Boston wools 64-70s good combing wools were bringing \$1.25 to \$1.27, and carbonizing lams were costing about \$1.03. Japan and the Continent were the big buyers. English and American houses showing comparatively little interest.

The final sale of the season in New Zealand is scheduled for tomorrow at Christchurch. The New Zealand wools suitable for this market are now practically closed out and England is the big buyer of the wools which have been offering for the last fortnight, these wools being suitable more especially for the English topmakers. They have been sufficiently keen for these wools to keep the price decidedly firm.

Germany, the Big Buyer

Occasional offerings from the River Plate and the Cape are being made on price bases which are fully firm but the selected for this country, of course, is restricted Germany, in fact, has been the big buyer at the River Plate of late, and has taken large quantities of wool, although the wool market at Buenos Aires, on the whole, has been rather spasmodic of late.

Stocks are small, there being only 315 tons of wool in the country produced on March 18, compared with 5670 tons at the corresponding time last year.

In January and February, according to advices to the First National Bank, Germany took 33,500 bales, while England took 21,000 bales, France 14,800 bales and America 13,400 bales. A year ago, America was far the leading buyer of the wool. Total exports from Buenos Aires in February were 57,000 bales, compared with 38,500 bales in January.

In the west, contracting is being carried on moderately, and at little change in prices from those which have been prevalent for several weeks. Eastern buyers have purchased some 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds of wool throughout the far west.

Asking Higher Prices

Growers in many instances are still holding for 45 cents and even for 50 cents for wools which thus far the buyers have been securing mostly at around 40 to 42 cents. At these prices, the growers, manifestly, are making a very good profit on their clips, probably an average of 8 to 10 cents a pound, possibly more in some localities where the cost of raising is low.

Business in the eastern seaboard markets has been increasing slightly in the last week or two. There have been fairly sizeable sales of fine and fine medium domestic wools at about \$1.20 or slightly more for good original bag wools. Further sales of Australian merinos are reported on the basis of close to \$1.25 for the best combing 64-70s wools.

There have been sales of Montevideo 55-60s at \$1.25, clean basis, duty paid: \$1.17 for 55s combing. Sales of 50s New Zealand are reported at 70 cents, clean basis, bond and 46s at 50 cents, clean in bond. Scoured wools have been moderately active, as have pulled wools, and generally at steady rates, while noils and wastes are very firm.

SPRING HARDWARE DEMAND ACTIVE

The Hardware Age in its weekly market summary says:

No major price changes were made during the past week. Spring business is said to be developing at a satisfactory pace in the hardware markets throughout the country, but an indefinite element of uncertainty is being manifested in the attitude of buyers.

Orders for the hardware consumer, however, are confined to small quantities. On the other hand the amount of construction work under way is daily increasing the demands for all kinds of hardware products, particularly builders' hardware and tools.

Reports from most of the industrial centers indicate that collections are normal, and that retail sales are satisfactory. In the automobile sections are somewhat slower, but it is anticipated that they will materially increase with warmer weather.

OIL SHALE MINES BUSY IN ESTHONIA

Yearly Output in 1923 More Than 20 Times That of 1918

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 2.—In the course of the year 1923, 25 permits covering an area of 466.3 square kilometers were granted in Estonia for investigation of oil shale properties, and one concession for a plot of 50 square kilometers.

Investigations proved that the oil shale deposits extend some 20 kilometers southward of the previously assumed line and occupy an area of at least 2000 square kilometers.

Of the Estonian oil shale mines, the two state mines, Kohtla and Kukru, were working all the year round, while those of the Estonian Shell Oil Company and the Estonian Oil Development Syndicate worked at intervals. The greater part of the year's output was used as fuel in cement and glass works, railways, and so on, and only a comparatively small quantity was consumed by experimental retorts for distilling purposes.

The yearly output of the state oil shale mines from 1918 to 1923 has been as follows: 1918 to 1919, 9648 tons; 1920, 46,125 tons; 1921, 95,527 tons; 1922, 135,932 tons; and 1923, 206,000 tons.

The Government test plant, equipped with a "Pintsch" (Berlin) retort, worked all the year round, consuming daily from 6 to 7 tons of oil shale, the average yield being over one ton crude oil a day.

The trials carried out by the Estonian Shell Oil Company have given good results, and after the completion of certain improvements in their plant, regular distillation work will be started this year.

The Estonian Oil Development Syndicate has also erected an experimental distillery with two "fusion" retorts, which is expected to start work in March of this year.

The crude oil produced by the experimental distilleries is used as fuel for internal combustion motors, as well as for lubricating purposes. By-products, such as tar, pitch, and asphalt have a ready demand in the home market.

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DENMARK TO JOIN AN INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE PLAN

COPENHAGEN, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—Although the legislative measures have not yet been passed it may be taken for granted that the Danish Government is prepared to find the necessary money for enabling Denmark to join and carry out her share of the international plan, framed last November at the aeronautical conference in The Hague.

There will be two direct connections with London and Paris, the one proceeding from Malmö, Sweden.

In the morning, after the arrival of the night trains from Christiansia and Stockholm, the route being via Copenhagen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and arrival in London in the afternoon; the other is a resumption of the previous route from Copenhagen via Hamburg and through Germany, in connection with German routes in southern and western directions.

The final sale of the season in New Zealand is scheduled for tomorrow at Christchurch. The New Zealand wools suitable for this market are now practically closed out and England is the big buyer of the wools which have been offering for the last fortnight, these wools being suitable more especially for the English topmakers. They have been sufficiently keen for these wools to keep the price decidedly firm.

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Business in the eastern seaboard markets has been increasing slightly in the last week or two. There have been fairly sizeable sales of fine and fine medium domestic wools at about \$1.20 or slightly more for good original bag wools. Further sales of Australian merinos are reported on the basis of close to \$1.25 for the best combing 64-70s wools.

There have been sales of Montevideo 55-60s at \$1.25, clean basis, duty paid: \$1.17 for 55s combing. Sales of 50s New Zealand are reported at 70 cents, clean basis, bond and 46s at 50 cents, clean in bond. Scoured wools have been moderately active, as have pulled wools, and generally at steady rates, while noils and wastes are very firm.

SPRING HARDWARE DEMAND ACTIVE

The Hardware Age in its weekly market summary says:

No major price changes were made during the past week. Spring business is said to be developing at a satisfactory pace in the hardware markets throughout the country, but an indefinite element of uncertainty is being manifested in the attitude of buyers.

Orders for the hardware consumer, however, are confined to small quantities. On the other hand the amount of construction work under way is daily increasing the demands for all kinds of hardware products, particularly builders' hardware and tools.

Reports from most of the industrial centers indicate that collections are normal, and that retail sales are satisfactory. In the automobile sections are somewhat slower, but it is anticipated that they will materially increase with warmer weather.

Daily Mail Is Bought

During 15 years the sum of £170,000 has been subscribed toward the

AMERICAN SUGAR HAS WEALTH OF CAPITAL ASSETS

Working Capital Also Ample—Needs Only to Build Up Earning Power

Sugar refiners are not finding it easy to build up their earning power, despite the fact that they have plenty of working capital and efficient equipment and factories. The reason for this situation is that there is more sugar refining capacity in the United States than needed.

American Sugar Refining Company's main problem is to build up its earning possibilities, since it has a wealth of assets. Gross assets at the end of 1923 totaled \$165,778,901, including \$65,756,220 current assets. Against these the only current liabilities were \$65,681,916 payable. Net assets of \$100,200,185 far exceed entire capitalization which consists of \$30,000,000 6 per cent bonds, \$45,000,000 cumulative 7 per cent preferred and \$45,000,000 common paying no dividends, a total of \$120,000,000.

Nearly two-thirds of American Sugar's \$165,778,901 gross assets have produced no income in two years out of the last three. Last year, however, there was a profit on the sale of investments, was \$5,552,487 in dividends, largely from Cuban properties, and \$2,956,757 from interest collections.

Dividend from Investments

The trials carried out by the Estonian Shell Oil Company have given good results, and after the completion of certain improvements in their plant, regular distillation work will be started this year.

The Estonian Oil Development Syndicate has also erected an experimental distillery with two "fusion" retorts, which is expected to start work in March of this year.

The crude oil produced by the experimental distilleries is used as fuel for internal combustion motors, as well as for lubricating purposes. By-products, such as tar, pitch, and asphalt have a ready demand in the home market.

Manufacturers must take cognizance of any export movement in wool, under the present conditions of the market, for there is no large stock of wool available for them in case anything like a normal business in goods should ensue.

Reports from the good markets are not indicative of any marked improvement in the demand for the finished products.

Manufacturers are able to successfully run a fair business and yet they have found it necessary to disturb the market for raw material comparatively little to meet their requirements.

There has been some improvements in finer counts in the market for tops but low lustre tops which were in demand for astrakhan a while ago have shown an easing tendency lately, while in years past will some surplus stock which makes it easier for the weaver to resist price advances.

DENMARK TO JOIN AN INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE PLAN

COPENHAGEN, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—Although the legislative measures have not yet been passed it may be taken for granted that the Danish Government is prepared to find the necessary money for enabling Denmark to join and carry out her share of the international plan, framed last November at the aeronautical conference in The Hague.

There will be two direct connections with London and Paris, the one proceeding from Malmö, Sweden.

In the morning, after the arrival of the night trains from Christiansia and Stockholm, the route being via Copenhagen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and arrival in London in the afternoon; the other is a resumption of the previous route from Copenhagen via Hamburg and through Germany, in connection with German routes in southern and western directions.

The final sale of the season in New Zealand is scheduled for tomorrow at Christchurch.

Germany, the Big Buyer

Occasional offerings from the River Plate and the Cape are being made on price bases which are fully firm but the selected for this country, of course, is restricted Germany, in fact, has been the big buyer at the River Plate of late, and has taken large quantities of wool, although the wool market at Buenos Aires, on the whole, has been rather spasmodic of late.

Stocks are small, there being only 315 tons of wool in the country produced on March 18, compared with 5670 tons at the corresponding time last year.

In January and February, according to advices to the First National Bank, Germany took 33,500 bales, while England took 21,000 bales, France 14,800 bales and America 13,400 bales. A year ago, America was far the leading buyer of the wool. Total exports from Buenos Aires in February were 57,000 bales, compared with 38,500 bales in January.

In the west, contracting is being carried on moderately, and at little change in prices from those which have been prevalent for several weeks. Eastern buyers have purchased some 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds of wool throughout the far west.

Asking Higher Prices

Growers in many instances are still holding for 45 cents and even for 50 cents for wools which thus far the buyers have been securing mostly at around 40 to 42 cents. At these prices, the growers, manifestly, are making a very good profit on their clips, probably an average of 8 to 10 cents a pound, possibly more in some localities where the cost of raising is low.

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UNSETTLED TONE IS REFLECTED IN PRICE MOVEMENTS

Some of the Motors and Specialties Are Still Under Bear Pressure

Mixed price movements marked the opening of today's New York stock market, with a resumption of selling pressure against American Can, which dropped 1% to 103, a new low price in this movement.

Motor and accessory shares also were under attack, Studebaker being hampered by a point to a new low. Baldwin, United States Steel, and some oil stocks were slightly higher.

Considerable irregularity prevailed in the early dealings, with prices failing to establish a definite trend. Strength of General Electric, Lackawanna and Norfolk & Western, which advanced a point or more, was offset by weakness of General Aircraft and Chandler, which fell 2 points to 106 and 107.

Studebaker moved counter to the general trend of the motors. California Packing moved up 2 points.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

St. Paul Bonds Feature

Bond prices drifted aimlessly in today's early dealings, with trading centered by the continued advance of St. Paul issues. Within increased public buying and short covering under way several of the road's obligations moved into new high ground, with average gains of about a point.

Relatively little including Standard and Missouri Pacific bonds, continued to falter, and weakness cropped out in Cerro de Pasco 8s, and American Agricultural Chemical 7 1/2%. U. S. Government obligations were steady as liquidation resulting from the rise in money rates diminished. New bond issues offered to date were fully absorbed, the \$1,150,000 Columbia Gas notes having been sold before noon.

Round amounts of American Can were dumped on the market in an endeavor to arrest the rallying tendencies of the list in the afternoon, crushing it down to 104%, an overnight loss of 10 points to its peak points under its high figure of a week ago.

The maneuver, however, was unsuccessful, representative industries like Baldwin, Studebaker, United States Steel, Chandler, Gulf States Steel, and General Electric forging sturdy upward, with Norfolk & Western and Lackawanna also exhibiting considerable strength.

Bears Renew Attack

Renewal of professional attacks against American Can, which extended its loss to more than 2 points, and again Baldwin, were driven back to its previous 102 1/2 low, dimmed a heavier tone to the rest of the list. American Agricultural Chemical broke 3% to a new minimum. Mack Truck, United States Industrial Alcohol and National Supply also touched new bottom prices with average losses of 2 points.

United States Steel common jumped 1/4 points on publication of favorable trade reports, and Hartmann Corporation rallied 3% on official assurance that the present dividend would be maintained.

Call money opened at 4 per cent.

MODERATE UP TURN IN GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, March 26—All grains made a moderate upturn in price today shortly after opening. The defeat of the Poincaré régime in France was the generally accepted explanation. A different view toward Germany, with enlarged European demand, is expected. Wheat and corn prices, which ranged from 1/4 off to 1/4 advance, May 1.05%@1.01% and July 1.03%@J.03%, was followed by a rise to well above yesterday's finish.

Corn after starting 1/4 off to 1/4 up, May 71 1/2@77 1/2, took a material upward swing.

Oats started unchanged to 1/4 higher, May 46%@46% and continued to ascend.

Provisions were dull but steady.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, March 26—Receipts, prices and conditions in yesterday's market were:

Cattle—Receipts, 31,000; beef steers, yearlings, fat sheep—moderately active, uneven, light lambs to 10c lower than yesterday's best time; heavy weights 10c to 15c lower; bulk good and choices 15c to 20c; average, \$7.45@7.50; limited showing, \$7.50@7.60; bulk 200c to 225c pound butchers, \$7.50@7.40; grades 140 to 150c pound average, largely 17c@18c; bulk packing sows, \$6.60@6.75; hog, 40c to 50c; hams, \$1.50@1.60; sheep—Receipts, 12,000; fat lambs, 10 to 25c lower, sheep steady to strong; feeders, 15c to 20c; moderately active, uneven, light lambs to 10c lower than yesterday's best time; heavy weights 10c to 15c lower; bulk good and choices 15c to 20c; average, \$7.45@7.50; limited showing, \$7.50@7.60; bulk 200c to 225c pound butchers, \$7.50@7.40; grades 140 to 150c pound average, largely 17c@18c; bulk packing sows, \$6.60@6.75; hog, 40c to 50c; hams, \$1.50@1.60; bacon, \$5.00@5.25; estimated hams, 20c lower.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; fat lambs, 10 to 25c lower, sheep steady to strong; feeders, 15c to 20c; moderately active, uneven, light lambs to 10c lower than yesterday's best time; heavy weights 10c to 15c lower; bulk good and choices 15c to 20c; average, \$7.45@7.50; limited showing, \$7.50@7.60; bulk 200c to 225c pound butchers, \$7.50@7.40; grades 140 to 150c pound average, largely 17c@18c; bulk packing sows, \$6.60@6.75; hog, 40c to 50c; hams, \$1.50@1.60; bacon, \$5.00@5.25; estimated hams, 20c lower.

Woolworth Sales Keep on Gaining

NEW YORK, March 26—F. W. Woolworth & Co.'s sales in the first two weeks of March were \$500,000 over the corresponding period of 1923. With a fifth year in the month, it is expected March will show a slight gain over March, 1923.

If this is accomplished, it will be a remarkable showing, because sales this March are contrasted with the big Easter business of 1923, which came in March. Easter shopping comes in April this year, and is the second largest in the year.

SECURITIES SOLD AT AUCTION TODAY

25 Merchants Nat Bank, Boston, 290, unc. 12% Div. 100%@100%
3 The Franklin Co., 140%, A 550

5 Cabot Mfg., 100%
7 Lyman Mills 14 1/2, off 1%

5 West Point Mfg., XD, 132

2 Odd Fellow Hall Assn., 6, unc.

1 Phoenix Insurance 450

30 Railroad & Light Secs of 87

20 Jones, McDuffie & Stinson Co., A, 46%

1 First Nat. Bank, Boston, 112 1/2

.41 Great Fall Mfg., 27 1/2, off 7 1/2

10 Conant Mills 1st pf, 69, off 6%

RENTINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

Rentington Typewriter Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports a net of \$1,662,818, after charges, taxes and depreciation, compared with \$1,461,861 in 1922.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open High Low Mar. 25 Last

N. A. Supply 95 95 94 95 95

NY Air Br. 85 85 84 85 85

NY Air Br. 85 85 84 85 85

NY Central 100 100 100 100 100

NY Central 100 100 100 100 100

NY Dock 25 25 25 25 25

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MORE FAST WORK REQUIRED TODAY

A. B. C. Tourney Standards,
Other Than Singles, Are Way
Below Those Set Last Year

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS STANDING

(Five-Men Teams)

	Plns
Hannan's, Cleveland	2821
Miners, Chicago	2821
Pollak P. C., Buffalo	2828
Arrow Oils No. 2, Cleveland	2828
Durke, Morton, New City	2822
Grennan, Cake Sales, Detroit	2860
Dandy First Cafe, Chicago	2868
Kirk, Standard, Chicago	2870
Marotti, Shoe Shop, Indianapolis	2870
(Two-Men Teams)	
Team and City	Plns
John Vantine-John Buck, Tarentum	1255
E. Record-G. Lewis, Denver	1255
John Dolan-A. J. Hill, Minneapolis	1254
G. Clash-M. Cohen, Passaic	1251
F. R. Smallwood-J. Joe Fletcher, Akron	1259
Franklin, J. Morris, Passaic	1261
G. H. Morrison-H. Marks, West	1262
C. H. Ulter-W. O. Neusen, Chicago	1262
K. E. Scholom-H. Sanders, Waukesha	1267
R. Milam-Alfred Miller, Kohler, Wis.	1267
(Individual Standing)	
Team and City	Plns
Harry Stevens, Pittsburgh	729
Arthur Ludvigson, Chicago	727
Frank Kahl, Chicago	727
William Freling, Chicago	728
H. W. Vonderhaar, Chicago	728
George Espino, Chicago	728
Harry Klatt, Milwaukee	728
Frank Kahl, Chicago	728
M. J. Loftus, Albany	728
(All Events Men)	
Team and City	Plns
Albert Weber, Elizabeth, N. J.	1975
A. B. Oster, Jacksonville	1958
T. F. Martin, Cleveland	1948
Fred Chaisen, Buffalo	1948
Joseph Sheas, Fort Wayne	1932
F. Owen, Louisville	1930
J. M. Smith, Milwaukee	1917
S. J. Skidmore, Madison	1908

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—March 26—Fast work like that displayed in singles and doubles yesterday will be required by contenders today and tomorrow who hope to place among the first 10 in the four classes of competition at the American Bowling Congress twenty-fourth annual tournament, which rises to a final climax Thursday night. The standards, with the exception of the singles, are way below those set a year ago, though above the winning level in many former tournaments.

For the third time since the beginning of the 12th Annual Regiment Armory, a new congress record defies challenge in the individual event. Harry Smyers of Pittsburgh, holds the new mark of 749, 10 points better than the record set a week ago by Arthur Ludvigson of Chicago, and 16 points better than the first new mark, which was set by Frank Kahl of Chicago.

Starting with a total of 217 and 255, Smyers began his third game with eight successive strikes. A spare and a 2-10 split broke the chain. He cleaned off the split for a spare and then struck out. Smyers is a veteran of the A. B. C. He is strongly favored to win the individual honors with his record.

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The actors of the Comédie Française are complaining that their emoluments are still calculated on the pre-war basis. The theaters are, on the whole, doing well in Paris, but while prices generally have risen threefold, the price of seats at the theater has risen very little. Moreover, at the Comédie Française the state subsidy, which stood at 240,000 francs before the war, remains what it was. It is, of course, entirely insufficient in these days. When it was originally made, it was worth perhaps eight times as much as it is worth today. Now, the actor at the Comédie Française is paid as little as 500 francs a month; that is to say, about \$25, and seldom, more than 1000 francs a month. Thus he is compelled to find work—work for the cinema, work on tours in the provinces, and often in private lessons. Certainly the system is unsatisfactory. These actors are supposed to be attached to the Comédie Française but are remunerated so badly they are obliged to earn their living elsewhere.

The French Senate is being asked once more to take up the question of house purchase by foreigners. Emile Massard, a member of the Municipal Council, who for some time has appeared to be greatly concerned at the foreign population of Paris, has brought forward a resolution demanding that the Senate discuss a bill already adopted by the Chamber which regulates acquisition of house property. With the franc—at its present low value, it is undoubtedly true that the foreigner with pounds and dollars can buy property over the heads of the French bidders. After all, the French still think in francs and are content with prices which appear to be ridiculous when translated into pounds or dollars. Nevertheless, there is the point of view of the seller to be considered and there seems to be no reason why he should not obtain real money for the property of which he is disposing. If the French are not prepared to pay him real money and the foreigner is, how can he be blamed for accepting the higher prices offered him? Moreover, the bill savors of xenophobia and xenophobia is in disrepute in France. There seems no good reason why the foreigner should be treated differently from the native. There is therefore great doubt whether Massard's action will result in the reviving of the measure.

COAST GAME CALLED OFF

BERKELEY, Calif., March 26 (Special)—The baseball game scheduled here yesterday between University of California and University of Southern California was called off on account of rain.

MONTANA QUINTETS FINISH VERY SUCCESSFUL SEASONS

State University and State College Undefeated in
Montana Intercollegiate Contests

MISSOULA, Mont., March 20 (Special Correspondence)—With both the Montana State University team of Missoula and the Montana State College contingent of Bowman undefeated in state inter-collegiate circles, the 1924 basketball season came to an end in Montana this month.

Montana State University won seven of eight games on the home court at Missoula, despite the loss of T. W. Valentine, star center. Two victories were gained over Gonzaga University, two over the University of Idaho, and one over Washington State College at home, while the Montana School of Mines and Mount St. Charles College of Helena were defeated in the only games played with state teams. The team finished sixth in the Pacific Coast Conference and seventh in the Northwestern Collegiate Conference.

G. P. Dahlberg '26, forward and high scorer for the Montana State University quintet, was elected captain for 1925. Only two members of the eight men composing the 1924 squad are now by graduation, one being Capt. Gordon Valentine '24, who has been elected captain of the 1925 team. Valentine '24, both of whom have played three seasons. Besides Captain-elect Dahlberg, this leaves O. D. Dahlberg '25, Forney Baney '26, A. N. Berg '26, J. M. Carney '26 and F. T. Sterling '26, from this year's team available for next year's team.

Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts of Bozeman won 20 games and lost three during the season, scoring six victories and sustaining three defeats in the Rocky Mountain conference, of which it is a member. Montana State College won 11 games from Montana Intercollegiate teams during 1924, without a single defeat. A. V. Hartwig '25, center, was high scorer for the team, with 102 points in the state games. Besides Hartwig, Coach G. O. Ronney will have F. A. Dewald '26, Valory Glynn '27, and a number of promising second-string men on the lineup for the 1925 season. Montana State College attracted a great deal of attention on a trip through Wyoming and Utah, during which it won six of six contests, losing only to the University of Colorado at Boulder, Colo., by a 19-to-25 score.

Montana State School of Mines of Butte, coached by C. J. McAliffe, a graduate of that institution, and Mt. St. Charles College of Helena, coached by Clyde Taucher, former Marquette

of games of 276, 246, and 208. Lewis made the best of the second score, with a total of 94, although Record had the best of 104.

G. Blodell and M. Cohen of Pasadena, N. J., entered fifth place with a score of 1801, made on an offering of 973 by the latter, who had games of 202, 224, and 246, and 839 by the former.

A. Sunday and W. J. Schaffert of Pasadena, N. J., broke into the seventh place with a count of 1888, making offerings on the last two scores of 241, 224 and 233, total, 718.

MANITOBA TO RETAIN ITS HYDRO SYSTEM

WINNIPEG, Man., March 19 (Special Correspondence)—The Manitoba Government has decided to retain the provincial hydroelectric system. It will appoint a commission of three members to replace the present one-man commission administering the system.

The province's water power is the hydro for the development of such sections of the province as it can economically serve with an abundant supply of power. These were the main points of a statement made to the Legislature by the Minister of Public Works, R. W. Clubb, outlining the policy of the Government in connection with respect to the hydroelectric administration. Mr. Clubb's statements at rest fears that the Government would dispose of the hydro system to private enterprise.

AMATEUR BODIES TO MEET

TORONTO, Ont., March 26 (Special)—The Selkirk amateur champions of Western Canada, arrived here yesterday to compete in the Canadian amateur hockey championship and the Allan Cup tomorrow and Saturday night against the Saint Louis Marie Canadiens. The Selkirk team showed signs of fatigue. The winning team is to meet the French and British, but there is much skepticism whether Germany will agree to international control.

The real leader of the Bloc des Gauches in the forthcoming French elections will be Aristide Briand. M. Briand is far and away the most satisfactory alternative to Raymond Poincaré that could be found. He has not always shown himself to be liberal in his views, and it is to be feared that he is something of an opportunist. He has indeed been compared, rightly or wrongly, to Mr. Lloyd George. Nevertheless, his instincts are generous, and what is perhaps of greatest importance is the fact that he is an experienced statesman.

The latest entry, not expected

the other day, is Raymond P. M. Reichel, secretary of the French Olympic committee, believes that the French attitude after the larger

following than any other, with the exception of the Marathon race and the Association football finale.

ROMANIA ENTERS RUGBY

PARIS, March 26—The entry of Romania in the Rugby football competition at the Olympic games received a day ago, will be accepted by the Olympic committee. This will bring the total of teams competing to three instead of the two which were to compete on the closing day of the entire limit, the others being the United States and France.

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following than any other, with the exception of the Marathon race and the Association football finale.

ST. JEAN TURNS TWO

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 26 (Special)—Pasquale Natale of this city, won a pair of games from Arthur Woods of Pittsfield, Mass., in the United States National Championship Pockel Billiard League here yesterday. Going into the 19th game, Woods had 121 and McCoy had 120, two counts of 31 in 7 and 15 innings in the afternoon and evening respectively. The local bad runs of 25 and 26, the loser a pair of 15.

NATALIE WINS TWO GAMES

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 26 (Special)—Pasquale Natale of this city, won a pair of games from Arthur Woods of Pittsfield, Mass., in the United States National Championship Pockel Billiard League here yesterday. Going into the 19th game, Woods had 121 and McCoy had 120, two counts of 31 in 7 and 15 innings in the afternoon and evening respectively. The local bad runs of 25 and 26, the loser a pair of 15.

LONGWOOD INCREASES HOLDINGS

CHESTER, Pa., March 26 (Special)—Players have gone on record whereby 162 square feet of land at the corner of Dunster Road and Boylston Street have been conveyed to the Longwood Cricket Club. The organization now owns a whole square bounded by Boylston Street, Hammond Street, Middlesex Road and Dunster Road.

COLUMBIA ELECTS BRENNAN

NEW YORK, March 26—T. J. Brennan of the Ford Motor Co. has been elected captain of the Columbia University varsity wrestling team yesterday. He was a member of the freshman wrestling team and has been on the varsity for two years.

COAST GAME CALLED OFF

BERKELEY, Calif., March 26 (Special)—The baseball game scheduled here yesterday between University of California and University of Southern California was called off on account of rain.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Paris

Paris, March 26

In SPITE of the attempt to renew the conversations between London and Paris, diplomacy has really been suspended until the experts have reported. It is on the little side of men studying conditions in Germany and the financial possibilities that all attention has turned. Still one cannot state definitely the date when the task will be finished. It is believed that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, who has presented fresh written observations on the question of a bank of issue, will not be heard again, although he is remaining here at the disposition of the committee until tomorrow. The railway specialists are proceeding with a revision of their communication. There is not yet agreement about international loans, though the attribution of a portion of the proceeds to reparations purposes during the period of the moratorium has been accepted in theory. The question of a precise figure is more difficult to settle, and again it is hard to ascertain the capacity of payment in Germany two years hence. Doubtless an accord will be reached between the French and British, but there is much skepticism whether Germany will agree to international control.

The telephone is in future not to be used so freely by subscribers unless they are prepared to pay more. Hitler has been allowed to have as many calls as he pleases. Many people take advantage of this privilege to engage in unnecessary conversations. As the lines are badly incubited, it has been decided to charge 300 francs for the rental of the line and to charge 15 centimes for a short call. A minimum of 2000 calls a year will be imposed which makes another 300 francs. Accounts will be rendered every quarter. At present the annual payment is based upon the presumption that each subscriber will have 3000 calls, but this number is greatly exceeded and the telephone has not been a profitable undertaking for the Government. As, however, the new system is based upon estimates of the precise cost of each call, a profit must be shown.

The plan to solve the shortage of servants by the importation of young negroes from Martinique has apparently failed. At one time it was impossible to obtain competent servants in France and an association was formed which undertook to provide a Martinique servant to all those who deposited the sum of 700 francs. But for many reasons the subscribers found that they did not receive servants nor the return of their money. There was no question of dishonesty but the expenses were underestimated and it was also difficult to obtain girls from Martinique in sufficient numbers. The whole project is therefore being abandoned and the association is being wound up.

Alain Gerbault, the lawn-tennis player who crossed the Atlantic in his little sailing vessel, the Firecrest, is about to begin a new exploit. His tennis playing has fallen off considerably, for he is interested only in the sea. He intends to complete the book he is writing about his remarkable crossing of the Atlantic, and when the warmer days come, he will set out once more in the Firecrest for the Pacific Ocean. He has no precise plans but he expects to sail his tiny craft around the world and may be away from France for one year, or two years, or even five years. There is certainly nothing agreeable in such a lonely journey but Gerbault has the wanderlust and a love of adventure. He typifies a spirit which is by no means rare in our day.

With the coming of the visitors for the Olympic Games, which are shortly to begin in Paris, the university students are being turned out of their hotels. Various suggestions for their accommodations are being made. It is hoped to use the residential portion of the Collège Rollin which is no longer used as a boarding house for the students of that college. Another building, which is to be adapted for the students is the Lebady Foundation in Charonne; and there is a large seminary on the Place Saint-Sulpice. In the meantime the Government has issued instructions that hotels are to be placed on the same footing as unfurnished apartments; the charges are not to be increased unduly and the tenants are not to be turned out without good cause. This is designed to prevent the speculation that is rampant. It has already been pointed out that a great proportion of the inhabitants live in hotels and furnished rooms. It is undoubtedly unfair that they should be turned into the street because the proprietors see an opportunity of charging enormously increased prices to foreign visitors.

The Paris Municipality considers that the women street cleaners who were introduced during the war should disappear as soon as can be arranged. It is not proposed to dismiss them en bloc but as they fall out they will not be replaced. The reason given by the authorities is that the work is too hard for women. The women protest that they are quite capable of continuing the work which they have performed excellently for a long time. They are generally sturdy in appearance and have become inured to the hardships of their task. One meets them in the early morning when they seem to be fresh and vigorous. Although labor of this kind is, perhaps, not altogether suitable to women, nevertheless the decision of the municipal authorities is generally regarded as drastic.

Track activities at Montana State

University started immediately upon the conclusion of the basketball season, the squad having dual contests scheduled with the Montana State College at home, and with the University of Idaho at Moscow in May, while it also participated in the Pacific Coast Conference meet at Eugene, Ore., May 31, and in the University of Washington's annual relay games at Seattle. No home meets are at present on the track team's schedule.

On the field, the football team is

still think in francs and are content

with prices which appear to be ridiculous when translated into pounds or dollars. Nevertheless, there is the point of view of the seller to be considered and there seems to be no reason why he should not obtain real money for the property of which he is disposing. If the French are not prepared to pay him real money and the foreigner is, how can he be blamed for accepting the higher prices offered him? Moreover, the bill savors of xenophobia and xenophobia is in disrepute in France. There seems no good reason why the foreigner should be treated differently from the native. There is therefore great doubt whether Massard's action will result in the reviving of the measure.

The French Senate is being asked

once more to take up the question of

house purchase by foreigners. Emile Massard, a member of the Municipal Council, who for some time has

appeared to be greatly concerned at the

foreign population of Paris, has

brought forward a resolution demanding that the Senate discuss a bill al-

ready adopted by the Chamber which

regulates acquisition of house prop-

erty. With the franc—at its present

low value, it is undoubtedly true that

the foreigner with pounds and dollars

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THE HOME FORUM

Trollope's Persistence of Vogue

WHEN Anthony Trollope's "Autobiography" was published in 1883, one reviewer said that the novelist would never again be taken seriously. The reason for this curious opinion is to be found in Trollope's frank and unsentimental revelations of how a practical writer of fiction works; for the reviewer, like many another reader of the time, was scandalized to learn that novels which had delighted an entire generation had been written as methodically and industriously as if the author had been a mason laying bricks.

From 1857, when "Barchester Towers" was published, until 1884, Trollope published two or three books a year, usually in three volumes each. They were mainly novels, but he was able to turn his hand to anything. When he had finished a novel he immediately began another.

He was able to write anywhere with equal imperturbability. "Barchester Towers," one of his masterpieces, was, for example, written mostly on railway trains, while he was investigating the rural postal system of England, and "Lady Anna," one of his minor novels, was written during a voyage to Australia, in 1871. This story, he tells us, was composed at the rate of sixty-six pages a week for eight weeks, each page containing two hundred and fifty words. He missed only one day. Following his homely motto of "It's dogged as does it," he wrote some forty-seven novels and eight volumes of tales and sketches, besides ten books on miscellaneous subjects and a large number of magazine articles that have never been collected.

It was not only Trollope's unromantic methods of composition that shocked readers in 1883, but his blandly matter-of-fact recording of the proceeds of his fiction-manufacture. And yet the "Autobiography" was a wholesome book in that it was probably the first frankly to take the view that writing is a profession like any other and literary composition to some degree a matter of habit. Some mental people did not like to be told that "The Warden" or "Doctor Thorne" had been written, so to speak, by stop-watch, so many words a day, so many pages a week; for people who are not practical writers are loath to believe that works of beauty and truth like these can be produced by dogged industry. Of course, it cannot be said, in any full sense, that they can be so produced. There was perhaps a touch of perversity in Trollope's pooh-poohing at inspiration and his insistence that good fiction is merely a product of hard plugging. For many another author—Charlotte M. Yonge, for example, or Mrs. Oliphant—have written as methodically, without producing minor masterpieces, like the Barsetsire series. But that he was able to pro-

duce eight or ten novels of excellence by such methods makes the methods only the more remarkable.

Most readers are familiar with some or all of the so-called Cathedral Series or Chronicles of Barsetsire, but few realize the extent and variety of Trollope's achievements. Next in excellence to the Cathedral novels are the groups called the Parliamentary novels, beginning with "Phineas Finn," in 1869, and numbering half a dozen titles. These deal with English politics, and were the result of hard study, the author attending sessions of the House of Commons for two months in order to describe the ways and doings of his parliamentary hero. And there is also an Irish series, fruit of

big and old enough to be a landmark, debating the eternal conundrums of theology, and telling the latest news of the wars. . . . Even such common topics as the weather, crops and taxes, were at times discussed with breadth of sympathy and outlook. In the words of Burns:

"They lay aside their private cares
To mind the Kirk and State affairs;
They'll talk o' patronage and priests,
Wi' kindly fury in their breasts;

And tell what new taxation's comin',
And ferle at the folk in Lon'on."

"Ferie" means to express wonder, and conveys a feeling of pity or contempt—the natural sentiment of any man of sense discussing the doings of "governing men" in Europe then or now. Tom listened eagerly and no-

Spring's Way
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
"Down which road will Spring come?
Bird upon the bough?
You may sing; but where is Spring?
I would meet her journeying:
May I seek her now?

"Still you sing; but where is Spring?
Cease awhile your carolling!
Down which road will Spring come,
Bird upon the bough?"

The brown bird sideways cocked his head:
"Spring is here," the singer said.
The bird upon the bough;
"From the heart Spring does not part;
Spring is here,
And now."

Douglas Hurn.

seen that European art is turning toward wholesomeness again, and, to national tradition, though in the broadest essentials only. Especially is this true of Ireland, whose national tradition, isolated as she is, may be noted as the purest of all. Because of this the escape of the Irish soul in art has immensely gained in strength of appeal.

It may be that the most arresting expression in art needs more leisure for its perfecting than modern society can usually afford; it may be, too (it is no claim), that those who are animated by the most profound of motives—the glory of God—are fewer than in the past. Yet the standards of art in everyday life are comparatively high, and the scheme of existence we all hope to realize includes more beauty in art as well as in living.

The Cup

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE metaphor of the cup, typifying fullness of earthly joy or sorrow, has been used by poets, prophets, and seers of every age. Throughout the world's dark history men have ever striven to drain the cup of material joy and to evade the cup of pain.

The enslaving error of the centuries has been the failure to perceive that both material joy and material sorrow proceed from an identical source, a false mortal sense of life. The radiant hope of humanity today is the revealed truth that evil has no Principle, has no source, is a delusion, and that it gives way before the divinely scientific fact that all that is true is permanent, is good, and proceeds from the eternal, unfailing source, God, Spirit, and that only that is right is real.

Divine metaphysics, the Science of the Christ, Truth, was most powerfully demonstrated by Jesus; and this Science has been correctly interpreted and set forth for our age and the ages to come by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and her other writings. Therein we learn that the cup of material sorrow signifies the breaking up of false material beliefs, with the elimination of false material dependencies, in order that the beauty and security of reliance upon the divine Principle of all true being, and the revealing of true selfhood as spiritual and perfect and immutable, may appear.

The best treatise ever given on the conduct of life is Jesus' Sermon on the Mount. Obeying the teachings of Jesus, spiritually discerned and scientifically interpreted, we learn how not to be terrified at the cup of material pain and sorrow, how not to be deluded by a false and treacherous sense of pleasure, and how to seek refreshment and healing in the quaffing of the cup of communion with the one and only God, divine good, through spiritual understanding. Jesus' own struggle with the cup of sorrow is plainly recorded in his experience in Gethsemane. Matthew recounts his praying three times there. His first prayer was, "O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless not as I will, but as thou wilt." The struggling mortal may well be comforted by this human touch—even Jesus had the longing to be spared the bitter cup. In his next prayer he had mastered human will. He prayed, "O my Father, if this cup may not pass away from me, except I drink it, thy will be done." Lastly, he "prayed the third time, saying the same words." After Gethsemane and Calvary, and the overcoming of the erroneous theory that man is subject to death, came the resurrection and the blissful ascension into the perfect realization

The happy ultimate of this daily practice of Christian Science to human living, Mrs. Eddy sets forth on page 31 of Science and Health: "It is the living Christ, the practical Truth, which makes Jesus' resurrection and the life to all who follow him in death. Obeying his demonstration so far as we apprehend it—we drink of his cup, partake of his bread, are baptized with his purity; and at last we shall sit down with him, in a full understanding of the divine Principle which triumphs over death."

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AND
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With Key to
the Scriptures

By

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National Expression in Art

A LONG country roads throughout Pennsylvania, the rider may chance upon old landmarks of Revolutionary days, far removed from the noise and the rush of cities. Yet in the days of long ago, many a traveller, weary from hard riding, has sought shelter in some familiar hostility.

Such is "The White Horse Tavern,"

perpetuated by the artist, Charles Morris Young, in his painting of the same name.

Long before the era of talking machines and moving pictures, men gathered at the wayside inn for human intercourse and entertainment. Here many a weighty problem in politics or philosophy or religion was thrashed to its last possibilities, or until the last ember died upon the grate.

Then there were candles, and a steep climb up winding steps to simple beds and the luxury of a warming pan.

Cities have grown up around old landmarks and have obliterated them. Historic inns which at one time stood proudly isolated on lonely roads are now but a memory. Huge buildings of commerce or industry have taken their place, and still the city reaches out farther and farther along the country thoroughfares.

Architecture is perhaps the least human, the least emotional, of the arts; it is, according to an excellent authority, the most local. Even in countries which are near neighbors, as are France and Germany, the national characteristics are distinct and recognizable.

Literature is almost always national. Imagine Dante as other than Italian! If he had lived in Scandinavia he would have been, doubtless, a great man—for the force of personal will always exist—but the whole trend of his genius would have been different. Italy's passion and color, even her dissensions and his sorrow therein, had their part in forming his work. Again, though Ibsen might have written his plays in Russia, we do not visualize him as a German.

The poet, A. E. of Ireland, in commenting recently on Oscar Wilde's "Collected Poems" wrote: "It is a poetry unreflecting, and spontaneous with the amazing energy of youth—there is no age in the thought."

Within the last year discussion has arisen as to the effects of the war upon European art. Little which may be truly described as Art was produced during those years, for "beauty is not born of horror." Much of the unrest, the violence, of modern art has been loosely ascribed to effects of war, while the unrest is rather in the thoughts of men. When Cézanne and those who came after him late in the nineteenth century began to astonish, and often horrify, the world by their methods, they were seeking to escape from old trammels, in order to express some of the emotions of a period of new thought in France. It is thought, more than environment.

The years since 1918 have been years of experiment. Now it would

The Poet's Corner in the Ballytumna Courier

Our new magazine "The Ballytumna Courier" has been going on most favorably. The Editor, Thady Sheridan, would be quite satisfied with it if Mr. Tuote our Squire, did not still beg him not to alter the wording of any contribution. Thady cannot understand why he should not translate the racy Irish dialect into his own somewhat grandiloquent English, but he is too much attached to his most kind landlord, to think of opposing him.

He has lately to his great delight, added a "Poets' Corner" to his much-loved magazine. Eileen, the Squire's daughter, generally sends him a few verses to which he always accords the place of honor, but his chief contributors are Tom Murphy, aged ten, our "Peasant Poet," and Paddy O'Rourke, the village scamp, aged eleven, who writes really good comic verses for his age. Thady at first refused to accept anything from Paddy but the Squire overruled his objections.

"Sure your Honor," said the Widdy O'Rourke one day to him. "It's mighty thankful I do be to you for gettin' love for me Paddy to write for the magazine. Sure it's the godsend that magazine does be to me."

"How so, Mrs. O'Rourke?"

"Well, your Honor, this does be the way of it. Ye know that me pore Paddy did be the oddest-sounding spalpeen ever made. Sure on wet days when school was

over he'd be rampagin' all over the cottage and puttin' the pore innocent chidher up to all sorts of tricks, and on fine days he'd have the heart across me even worse; the leas mischievous he'd be up to would be ridin' the farmer's horses and asses bare backed and bein' thrown over their heads. But now, your Honor, when it does be rainin' he just takes his slate and pencil and sits down quite promiscuous-like on a creeper, and writes and writes, and then rubs it all out, and begins again. And on fine days off he does be goin' with his slate to the lake, and after he's been maybe a week or more at it, he'll get his sheet of paper and write it all out. Thanks be, but it's the great pace we do be havin' now."

Here is a specimen of one Poet's Corner:

My Garden

I have a

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1924

EDITORIALS

"If the nations of the Pacific are to become the arbiters of the world's destiny, they are morally bound to see that good use is made of their power." This is the statement of Cyrus E. Woods, United States Ambassador to Japan, in an address made a few days ago before the Pan-Pacific Club in Tokyo. It is undeniable that the center of human contact and,

therefore, the center of possible human conflict, is swinging toward the Far East and the states that rim the Pacific. It is not so apparent that those states have set for themselves a course of international relationships that will serve to prevent the recurrent strife which has torn mankind during the Mediterranean and Atlantic eras of human history. And Mr. Woods raises the question whether it will "not be possible for the era of Pacific preponderance to justify its name, to be in truth pacific?"

There need to be more spokesmen in high places for this point of view. Material standards, too frequently, have been the measure of contacts between the East and the West—particularly between Japan and the United States. Railroads and phonographs, pay-as-you-enter trams, steel mills and department stores—in an appreciation of these achievements there is something of a community of understanding between the peoples of the two countries. The strident clamor of this twentieth century machinery, however, has too often drowned out completely "the still small voice" of deeper things that awaits the understanding of a more deliberate moment.

"There is but one plea," said Mr. Woods, "I should like to make, and that is that Japan, in adopting the material attainments of the West, should go deeper than she sometimes appears to do, and strive to understand something of the spirit which underlies these attainments." If the Pacific era of history does usher in a period of more permanent peace, it will be based, with all our sharing of the materials of civilization, upon this appreciation of the idealism which we believe underlies the material structure we have built.

It is, perhaps, in recognition of the need for this more fundamental understanding that religious leaders of Japan are called upon to mobilize the spiritual forces of the Nation for the task of Japanese reconstruction. It may be apparent, too, in the recent decree which permits Christian teachings in the public schools of Tokyo.

Nor does the responsibility for discovering this ground of common understanding rest, altogether, with Japan. There seems to be little possibility but that the people of the United States and of Great Britain will go on, increasingly, to face, with the people of Japan, the problems of the Pacific. It rests with the English-speaking peoples to choose upon what basis they will rest that association. A desire for co-operation and good will seems, at the present moment, to dominate American policy and to characterize American public opinion. To continue that policy will, in the future, demand concessions—on both sides of the Pacific. But if concessions can make of this new era one of peace rather than of conflict, there is no reason why they should not be made with confidence. For, it is altogether likely, as Mr. Woods declared, that "upon friendship and co-operation between the United States and Japan the future of mankind may well depend."

NEITHER in France nor in Italy will the women vote in the national elections this spring. In fact, in none of the so-called Latin countries do the women have the suffrage—neither in Spain nor in Portugal, nor in the South American republics generally. On the other hand, they have the right to vote in practically all the Germanic or Anglo-Saxon countries, as well

Woman Suffrage and Races

as the Slav: the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Luxembourg, Australia, New Zealand, Poland, Hungary, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Ukraine. Belgium, being half Flemish and half Walloon, that is to say half Latin and half Germanic, has municipal woman suffrage, but not national. That such a racial line can be drawn between countries giving women full political rights and those that do not, cannot be simply a coincidence.

The explanation is not simple. Undoubtedly the broadening of the franchise so as to include both men and women without distinction is a sign of progress. No country has ever repealed, or, as far as known, attempted to repeal, a woman suffrage law, even if it has not justified all the expectations. In both France and Italy there are strong suffrage movements. The French Chamber of Deputies passed an equal franchise law in 1922, though with only 244 votes against 37, while over 300 abstained, and it was defeated by the Senate. Since the outbreak of the war more women than ever have entered industrial employment and have thereby become aware of their political inferiority. This year the French Chamber discussed the "family vote"—that is, giving each family a voting strength according to its size, the ballots to be cast by the father—but the project will not become a law under this Parliament.

Some would call the Latin countries backward, both in respect to popular education and the treatment of women, but in the invention and development of political ideas the Germanic and Slav nations have learned much from their Latin neighbors. In the theory of government the latter have been pioneers from the earliest times. Today France and Italy rival each other in claiming to be the champions and leaders of civilization. They point to eminent thinkers and statesmen almost without number, brilliant men who have led the world forward. Nor can it be said that the Latin women are less gifted intellectually than their Germanic or Slav

sisters. In the management of business affairs, they take a more influential part. In the average French shop or small restaurant the husband may wait on the table, or stand behind the counter, or do the cooking, but it is almost invariably the wife who sits "à la caisse."

Frenchmen often say that their women folk do not want to vote, that they are content to let their husbands or fathers represent the family, which in their country is the real political unit, rather than the individual. "It is not a question of politics, but of race, or better yet of intellectual tradition," writes Paul Souday, the literary editor of the Paris Temps. "Neither Rome nor its schoolmistress, Greece, were feminist. And perhaps the differences between the sexes is a phenomenon more considerable and more striking in the south than in the north. Perhaps we are more eager to preserve carefully the pure essence of the eternal feminine." No one would say, in fact, that in the Latin countries the women exert less power than in the Germanic or Slav states, but in all of the former the Church of Rome is a reactionary political force, and in France, at least, the anti-clerical parties are known to hesitate to establish woman suffrage through fear of an increased Roman Catholic influence.

WHEN it is recalled that only a short time has passed since it was dangerous for anyone in Ireland publicly to express the hope that the perpetrators of the crimes which were then so common would soon be brought to justice, the unqualified denunciation by an Irish jury of the recent Queenstown outrage carries all the stronger evidence that new conditions really do exist there. The fact, moreover, that the jury in question brought in an unconditional verdict of "willful murder" shows clearly that the general sense is that the Irish people had nothing whatever to do with the crime and that they keenly deplore that it could not in some way have been prevented. In other words, indications all point to the conclusion that a freer, more normal condition of thought is operating in Ireland than has been the case for many years, if indeed it has ever before been equalled.

Should any further testimony of this improved state of affairs be needed, however, it is furnished by the message addressed by Ramsay MacDonald, the British Premier, to Ireland regarding the outrage committed in Queenstown. This message is of the nature of a friendly communication between two parties, one of which, while having a grievance against the other, realizes that no good will be gained by taking umbrage at the occurrence, because it was obviously unintentional. "The circumstances of the crime," he wrote, "show it had no connection whatever with the people of that locality, and Queenstown can rest assured that this murderous outrage, perpetrated by common foes, is not to be allowed to disturb the friendship of the British and Irish nations, cemented by treaty."

How pleasantly those few words sound, "the friendship of the British and Irish nations." After so many years of misunderstanding, now that at last it really appears as if a basis had been reached for proper and harmonious relationships, nothing must be allowed to cloud the horizon of this brighter future. Of course, there are difficult problems still to be worked out, and concessions must be made by all the parties concerned in the agreements which have thus far been consummated. But, withal, there is a different point of view manifesting, which carries with it the certainty of proper settlements. So long as reason is at the helm, and the spirit of friendship is kept active, there is a positive assurance that the problems will be solved.

THERE is no department of state or city government to which the people look more expectantly for service always available than to that comprising the police and its allied activities. Of recent years, perhaps more commonly than heretofore, there has been a feeling of disappointment because of the failure to return that service which has been demanded and needed. Business men, householders, and even school children, are aware that laws are quite frequently broken with the full knowledge of those whose duty it is to apprehend the offenders, but without effort to prevent such violations or to punish the guilty.

In an address recently sent broadcast by radio, the president of the St. Louis Council, Boy Scouts of America, who also is a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of the same city, gave the public an outline of the aims and purposes of the Scout organization. One familiar with the oath and ritual of the Scouts will realize that the central thought impressed upon the members is the thought of service. Now, service, to be valuable, must be dependable. If one is to rely upon another for the doing of some certain thing at a certain time and in a certain way, he must be assured that the one holding himself out as ready and willing to perform that service can be depended upon.

The promise of every member of a police force is to preserve the peace and to prevent, so far as is in his power, the commission of crimes and misdemeanors. Can it be said, generally speaking, that this promise may be relied upon? If it could there would be far less lawlessness in the larger cities of the United States than there is at present. It is not regarded as the highest ambition which a Scout could have to hope some day to become a member of the police force. But it can safely be asserted that a city policed by men graduated from the ranks of the Boy Scouts would realize the fullest measure of protection.

There can be no adequate and acceptable service unless those who serve are actuated by loyalty and a measure of patriotism. The difficulty in compelling a cheerful adherence to the established rule has not been in the system under which police departments are governed, but in the indifference or the immorality of those comprising the rank and file of the force. Suppose it were possible to instill into the consciences of those already

enlisted an understanding of what loyal and unselfish service means. Or suppose it were possible to put in the places of those now serving as guardians of the public peace those who have imbibed, as the Boy Scouts are imbibing, a realization of every individual's obligation to the public. The result would be apparent in a single day.

The matter is not merely hypothetical. The two examples are cited because they are so extreme. It is assumed that the Boy Scouts have gained the clearest idea of true service. The contrasting assumption is that the police have, on the whole, come nearer than others to failing to gain this understanding. But between the two there is a broad field in which is found the exemplification of the varying degrees of service. One fails while another succeeds in business, in industry, or in the professions, according as they fail to, or do willingly, the things rightly expected of them. Men no longer live apart, seeking undue advantage for themselves. Unless there is co-operation, there can be neither success nor happiness. Until men and women learn to yield willing obedience to the law which demands unselfish and loyal service, the work of the world will not be done. And no one makes that law for himself or as a rule of conduct for another. It is an immutable law, fundamental in its nature.

BETWEEN trains, as it were, or perhaps by special dispensation of his employers, a Pullman porter stopped over long enough to give to the students of Dartmouth College the benefit of some of his experiences and observation as a purveyor to the comfort and convenience of travelers. Many of those who heard him are students who are deeply interested in solving, or attempting to solve, the national transportation problem. Measured by actual knowledge gained from close contact with the traveling public, the speaker perhaps was able to enlighten the classmen, as well as to entertain them.

The Pullman porter's job is not comparable to any other employment which can be conceived of. He is the buffer between and the servant of those by whom he is employed and of those who ride. A popular author of Negro dialect stories has recently written a number of interesting and amusing anecdotes dealing with the vicissitudes and victories of an idealized veteran Pullman car servant, valet and all-around bureau of useful information. He has not colored his tales too highly. Indeed, one could hardly imagine an experience which a porter might not have had in eight years of continuous service on a through sleeper between Birmingham and New York.

The person somewhat accustomed to travel in these later days, when comforts formerly undreamed of are demanded by Pullman car patrons, will be inclined to admit that the obsequious man-of-all-work has not only provided many of the material comforts of travel, but that he has, by his willingness and his desire to serve acceptably, taught his patrons to demand and expect the best that can be afforded. He has acted as advocate and ambassador in compelling the management which employs him to provide those little conveniences which have come to be regarded as indispensable. It is not so many years ago that the fourrist, even when undertaking a long railway journey, was compelled to content himself as best he could with the sparse luxuries of a day coach. The sleeping car which is utilized by thousands today is really a quite modern contrivance. And these, even in their present state of apparent perfection, are being improved upon or experimented with to such an extent that the occasional traveler must learn, on every trip, the new combination of water faucets and soap pumps. And no one, so far as known, has yet solved the mystery of the upper berth.

Perhaps the young men of Dartmouth were enlightened regarding some of the elusive things over which the traveler ponders. The etiquette of traveling could be discussed from the point of view of the porter. No doubt he could tell much if he would. Those who might have the good fortune to listen to such a discourse might conclude that it is not so pleasant, after all, to see ourselves as others see us.

Editorial Notes

UNDER the caption, "Prohibition Has One Friend," The New York Times recently ran a short editorial, well worth reproducing. This article quoted some remarks on prohibition in the United States made by a recent visitor to America—an English physician, Dr. Charles Porter—and printed in the British Medical Journal. It read, in part:

Everywhere here Dr. Porter found heartfelt rejoicing over the disappearance of the saloon, and many employers of labor told him of better-kept time sheets and an increase of efficiency as results of prohibition. He expressed the strong opinion that the condition of the homes of the people had very greatly improved since prohibition came in, and as a medical officer of health it was in this sociological aspect of the question that he was chiefly interested. After studying it at first hand he felt that American prohibition was one of the most valuable experiments ever performed by any nation, and he deprecated an attitude of criticism, still more an attitude of ridicule.

* * *

A GIFT of more than usual interest is constituted in Paycocke's House of Coggeshall, Essex, which was handed over to the British National Trust a short while ago by Mr. Noel Buxton, a descendant of one of the early families to own this mansion. Built in 1500 by one John Paycocke (or "Peacock," as the name was then pronounced), after three generations it came into the possession of the Buxton family, who were allied by marriage to the Paycocks. About 1750 it was sold by the Buxton who was then in possession, only to be bought back into the family in 1904. Essex has been called the Cinderella of the English counties, and its many undisclosed charms, of which this house is a typical example, confirm the designation.

The Road to Alcalá

MADRID, Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence)—To me it becomes clearer that the romantics who have come to Spain have missed the contrasts. They have surrendered themselves to the sky and have scarcely touched the earth. They have thought themselves tramping a Castilian highway. They were deceived, for their thoughts were traveling on airy roads of blue and their unaccustomed eyes saw nothing but sunlight. They have not felt the wind that leaps from the snowbound Guadarramas and whips those barren plains, or seen the grave miscellany of traffic which trots or meanders on its unsheltered roads. That road to Alcalá, now, has typical faring for the traveler. It leaves growing, building, modern Madrid and its awkward Belgian trams, and steps out sixteen unsheltered miles to the cool and forgotten little town, with the Moorish name, where Cervantes was born—a journey of nearly 400 years.

The unromantic Richard Ford passed through Alcalá about 1830, but, fact hunter that he was, he gives us merely the letter. It is for the traveler to breathe between those words the pauses and reflections of the spirit. And in no better way can he get the spirit of the town than by walking out to it from Madrid. It takes about sixteen miles of flinty Castilian main road clearly to grasp the ideas of harshness, hardness, gravity—all in contrast with the generous blue of the sky. The road to Alcalá is not geometrically Latin, as are the French main roads, but it is straight enough, hard enough, wide enough, to encourage analytic rather than appreciative thinking: its joy and inspiration are in its distances.

On one side, twenty miles away at a guess, are the white familiar Guadarramas. In front stand the brown plains, hard and thirsty. Along the road wind the rickety great hooded carts, each drawn by four or five mules in single file pulling from one side of the road to the other, and with its driver sound asleep on a sack of flour. Team after team will pass the traveler in an hour and leave him speculating on the genius of the people whose quaint and dusty carts lumber along to the shrill shaking of bells.

He will get a nearer idea, I think, of Don Quixote's traveling, a larger, farther sense of that slow word "journey." And abandoning the hedgerow sentimentality of the so-called "open road" of southern England, he will appreciate the wilder, sterner delights of a real open road—open to an icy wind that booms in his ears, to a sun that enriches the furrows and bakes the hillsides, and to the traffic of an untutored country.

With a cry of "Hoy" or "Hay" (and yet somehow different from the one) he will be warned out of the way by a wild-looking man galloping a stocky pony. Stray dogs will sidle up to him suspiciously, sniff the air, and stand irresolute as he passes. He will be stared at by laborers in sunny corduroys, blue smocks, and black skullcaps, leaning against the sunny side of an inn wall. At the foot of a hill there will be a spring and a stream made gay by a dozen blanchisseuses, scrubbing and wringing the clothes, some of which are fluttering and crackling in the wind. A donkey will be standing by waiting for his load. Another fall in the road will bring the traveler to heavy, crumbling stone bridge, eight spans of it, with great, gray buttresses to stem the swollen spring waters. They are bright red with the sandstone of the hills. Every hour or so he will smile happily as he hears the gentle tinkling of sheep bells in a hollow. Hearing a deeper, richer note he will look to the road again and see treading toward him a team of oxen pulling an iron roller. They are heavy, silent creatures, with a lightness of step which seems incredible—a Yeatsian lightness, may I say? for in his line you have the lightness and power of their treading:

The years like great black oxen tread the world.

* * *

So into the meditative afternoon hours the traveler continues his journey, and by tea time he has passed under the shadow of the barren and crumbling height which stands by Alcalá. He sees the church belfry stand out white and piercing against the black mountain behind the town. He passes the walls and the watch towers and, walks through the gateway into the main street, scattering chickens from his path. In five minutes he is in the cloistered quiet of an ancient university city. Church bells tell the infrequent hours. The sun pours gratefully through the trees into the square and gives warmth to the quiet. In the narrow streets all is spotlessly clean, voiceless and proper. Every window is heavily barred; every doorway is stern and forbidding.

In one street there is an old Moorish courtyard to be seen, but its fountain is silent and its garden uncared for. There is a square surrounded by a picturesque arcade, mild and ancient, and with the coolness of leisure about its archways. The town has a statue of Cervantes, its corners and houses beloved by antiquarian and artist, but its greatness has gone. The town that once rivaled Salamanca for learning, and that knew the splendors and agonies of Spanish history, is now, as Mr. Ford dryly remarks, "a cavalry station." Among the streets, history and learning have left behind them that cloistered quietness which clings to all historic places like an aroma. The towers of the town stand out with a strange, sudden whiteness against the overhanging mountain. A church bell clangs, almost savagely, the half hour. Spain is a country of contrasts.

V. S. P.

Europe Abandoning Militarism

PROGRESS and excessive armaments are incompatible—a fact which Europe is beginning to recognize, according to Guglielmo Ferrero. "The military history of the world," he writes in the Forum, "which opened its terrible parenthesis with the French Revolution, is about to be closed. Few have noticed it now, because men are apt to believe that what has been will last forever. But the illusions of men do not change the course of events. Also we Europeans will return and are already on the road to the supreme rule of wisdom; and that is, that you cannot go forward, and you cannot fight, if you are overloaded with iron."

"And if we gradually endeavor to go back to the real Christianity, to the real humanism, we shall finally see the true humanitarian liberalism flourish once more in Europe."

A Literary Dog

Dogs, in general, and his own, in particular, occupy the attention of William Lyon Phelps in Scribner's. "Notwithstanding his grave faults," Mr. Phelps declares, "the dog is irresistibly lovable. Even the worst dog is far better than the worst man. My present Irish setter, Rufus H. Phelps, is a beautiful and wholly admirable dog. Furthermore, he is the most literary dog I have ever known. He has been stroked by W. B. Yeats, patted by Hugh Walpole, petted by G. K. Chesterton, caressed by Joseph Conrad, and kissed by John Galsworthy."